The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,779. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELSAM—May 1st, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. H. B. Elsam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUSSEY—HOWARD—April 30th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, W. H. Hussey, P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Jane Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Howard, Esq., Superintendent Coining Department Mint.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DICKENS—At Calcutta, on the 20th April, the wife of Theodore H. Dickens, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 351 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 4th May at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 6th May.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.
The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.
Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. ....20th May.....MAHARAJ.................. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.
Wednesday. 10th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May.....MAHARAJ.................. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Tuesday.... 3rd May....MAHARAJ .... at 5 P. M.
Friday...... 6th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....10th „ MAHARAJ .... at 2 P. M.
Friday...... 13th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday......20th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Tuesday.... 3rd May....TELEGRAPH .... at 8 A. M.
Friday...... 6th „ MAHARAJ .... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....10th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 2 P. M.
Friday......13th „ MAHARAJ .... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 8 P. M.
Friday......20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOILAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. positively
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Stronghow*, COOMBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain COOMBIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.
Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Gertude*, Captain SPEDDING, from London, are requested to send of Boats for their Cargo without delay.
GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain SPEDDING.
Bombay, 20th April 1864.

NOTICES.

VERY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for one or more Gentlemen, at No. 12 Bungalow, Gilder Street, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.
29th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 19th April 1864. Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Company's Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, a Requisition will be made for effecting an alteration in the 63rd Clause of the Deed of Co-partnership, with reference to insuring all the buildings and property of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th April 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.
The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.
L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંમપેના લીમોતેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશતરન ઇનદીયાં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans.
For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.
By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

25,000 STERLING—TO BE GAINED! ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1864, £25,000. £4,166, £2,083 twice; £833, fifteen times; £416, thirty times; £83 &c. Sterling; in the large Austrian State Money Lottery. Guaranteed by Government and State.
On the 1st August 1864 one thousand of this Loan will be drawn and two months later the drawing of prizes will take place, in which every one of these thousand Tickets must have a sure gain. The larger prizes are as above stated, the smallest is £50 Sterling. The chances therefore, are extremely favourable and none should neglect to participate in this game in which by means of a very small investment such eminent prizes can be obtained.
Tickets for the above drawing cost, say, one £1, eleven £10, twenty-three £20 sterling. Supposing several persons were to join, and take twenty-three or more tickets (at proportionate prizes) each of the party would have to pay a trifle and partake of the chance of many numbers, of which several may hit upon high gains.
Orders attended to in course and drawing lists and prizes (the latter in English Bank Bills) will be sent speedily.
The amount of tickets desired may be remitted in Bills in England, France, Germany, &c. and parties are requested to apply direct to
J. & S. FRIEDBERG,
Bankers in Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers. *Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck .... *Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie .... *Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Tremoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck .... *De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers .... *Auber.*
II.
Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ... *Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie .... *Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck .... *Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie. *Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.........Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats......Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

NOTICES.

PHAETON WANTED.
MUST be light, good, and cheap. Address "R. S. T.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Egutpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.
Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major A. H. CURTIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward them to me on or before 31st May 1864, after which date no claims will be received.
It is further requested that any one indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate, will pay such claims or hand over such property to me without delay.
A. N. WILSON, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

NOTICE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency.
By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th April 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co. from the 1st March last,
MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised MR. ERUCHSHA CURSETJEE to sign our firm per procuration.
MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.
2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited), are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.
Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received, warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpet, with Border, &c.
P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.:
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

At 1½ per lbs.:
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gneyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, MP.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c,
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—
RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.
COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's 1857 in splendid condition.
SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra superior.
2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Lmited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Mathine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size.)
A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—
WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.
Hummun Street.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

JUST RECEIVED.—RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland:—
Children's Pelisses Jackets and Dresses, Merino and Plaid, Braided and Trimmed, with Black and White Velvet of French Pattern, all sizes and different colours; Drab, Blue Violet, Scarlet, Majenta and Brown Knicker-Bocker Suits, Braided and Trimmed with Velvet of all sizes; Black Kid Boots; Ladies' Black Kid Boots, Elastic sides, with Military Heels; Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric; and Hose; Silk, Thread, and Cotton or Gandee, Muslin and best Print for Dresses; Coloured Berlin Wool; Air Mattress and Pillows; and variety of articles, &c. &c.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.
CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 percent.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.
It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—
"Liverpool.
"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."
From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.
"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."
"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."
—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.
Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants, Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce,
⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.
N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.
TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.
P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.
N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.
Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—
Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port.. „ 18 „
Very fine Do.. „ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port............ „ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use.. „ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret........................ „ 24 per doz.
Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.		Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Benecke & Co. à		Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.		„ 18
Pauillac do. do.		„ 25
Pontet Canet do. do.		„ 35
COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.		„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.		„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy		„ 30
1825 Etiquette Blene, do.		„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—
Fine old Port, Black Seal.................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints.................................. „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac .... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do................................... „ 36 „ „
Sauterne .... „ 20 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..............Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	48
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still Hock / Moselle — By Deinhard and Jordan	„	„	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH,			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—
Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.
Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.
Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.
The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—
Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 50
METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—
8 inches ... ... Rs. 40
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—
Patent Tin, Copper Bronzed, Britannia, Electro Silver

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work; Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunnelling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	1	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—
Albert Ladies' Neck Chains, from Rs. 40, 50, 75 to 150.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards, from Rs. 35, 40, 56 to 125.
Gold Lockets of various patterns Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamond, Ruby, and Painted from Rs. 20, 30, 40 to 60.
Bright Gold Locket, enameled and plain, from Rs. 8, 10, 12 to 15.
Best Electro Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, engraved, plain, and mother o' pearl in Morocco cases, from Rs. 10, 15 to 20.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books, from Rs. 2, 3 to 5.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks, from Rs. 3, 4 to 6.
Different sorts of Scents, Rs. 2.
Flower Vases, from Rs. 2, 4, 6 to 10 per pair.
Albums, from Rs. 8 to 4.
Stereoscopic Slides, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 9 per dozen.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites Rs. 12 each.
Complete Albums with Carte de Visite, from Rs. 10 to 25 each.
Cart de Visite, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 12 per doz.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings, from Rs. 60, 75, 150 to 250.
Photographic cases for Portraits, from Rs. 1, 2 to 4.
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al lorders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.
HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry. HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.
HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.
Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.
HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.
HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.
Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail, LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family,* and other ships shortly expected.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern, stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Manner. To be sold cheap: owner having proceeded to Europe. May be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S, No. 19, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Hormusjee Pestonjee Battlewalla has contracted to sell to Thucker Wagjee Natha all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. The House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and the Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 728; and contains by admeasurement 133 square yards: and bounded on the East by Modeekhana Street, on the West by the property of Jamnadass Khooshaldass, on the North by the property of Moosa Mapla, and on the South by the property of Lalloo Modee. Any person having claim upon the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is requested to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed, and all persons having such Claims but having neglected to give notice will be considered to have waived the same.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1864.
SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoossain, of Bombay, Khoja Esq., hath contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Hilly Land or Garden Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Bungalow, Cookroom, Stables, Gardener's House, and other Buildings thereon erected, surrounded by a substantial stone and chunam wall, commonly called or known by the name of "Adia Garden," situate at or near Tardeo, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, which said Premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 17, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, together with all Trees of all sorts, kind, nature, and description, standing and being in the said Garden, which said Ground and Premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the West by the Hilly Ground belonging to the heirs of the late Minguel Duarte, on or towards the North by the garden of Ramlall Thakoreseydass, and on or towards the South by the garden of the heirs of Shreecrustna Heerajee, deceased. All and every persons and person having any right, title, claim, demand, or interest to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 29th day of April 1864.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor, High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT POONA.—The Mail Contract Service between Poona and Nagpore being no longer required by Government, about 60 or 70 Harness and Saddle Horses will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee Stables, near the Malcolm Tank, Bhowany Peit, Poona, on TUESDAY the 10th May next, at 11 A.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—*Cash.*

The Horses to be removed from the premises immediately after the sale on payment of cash; if not they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who will have to make good any loss by such sale; but will not be entitled to any profit if the horses fetch high prices.

The Horses will be on view a day previous to the sale.
DADABHOY COWASJEE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Poona, 29th April 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Medical Books can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.:—

Copland's Medical Dictionary, Vols. 1 & 2 ...Rs.	37	8
Bucknell and Tuke's Psychological Medicine ...	11	4
Graham on Infancy and Childhood ...	7	6
Skey's Operatic Surgery ...	7	12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Diseases ...	3	12
Do. Do. Nervous System ...	3	12
Do. Do. Acute Diseases ...	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary ...	6	4
Bull on Blindness ...	3	8
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms ...	8	0
Lee's Homœpathy and Hydropathy. 4th Edn. ...	2	4
Lizar's Elements of Anatomy ...	6	12
Jordan's Clinical Surgery ...	3	4
Hartlanb and Wood's Child's Homœpathic Physician ...	3	12
Gregory's Conspectus. Vols. 1 & 2 ...	3	8
Bird's Electricity and Galvanism ...	3	8
Chepmell's Homœpathy. 7th Edn. ...	3	4
Appia on Ambulance Surgery ...	4	8
Bowman's Medical Chemistry ...	4	0
Guide to the Domestic Medicine Chest ...	3	8
Heath on Minor Surgery and Bandaging ...	3	12
Marcet's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication ...	2	12
How to nurse Sick Children ...	1	4
Walton's Surgical Diseases of the Eye ...	10	0
Johnson's Diseases of the Kidney ...	8	12
Macgregor's Diseases of India ...	5	0
Liston's Elements of Surgery ...	8	0
Quain's Diseases of the Rectum ...	4	12
Water's on the Human Lungs ...	5	0
Gibb on the Throat and Windpipe ...	3	12
Otto on the detection of Poisons ...	5	4
Forbes' Nature and Art of Disease ...	7	0
Sieveking on Epilepsy ...	5	0
Johnson on Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera ...	4	12
Bird's Urinary Deposits ...	7	0
Bigg on Deformities (Spinal Curvature) ...	3	4
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements ...	7	0
Brinton on Ulcers of the Stomach ...	3	12
Smith's Health and Disease ...	7	0
McCormack on Consumption ...	2	8
Ashton's Prolapsus Fistula in Ano Homorrhoid ...	2	0
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery ...	9	8
Thomson on the Eye ...	8	0
Davies on Disease of the Lungs and Heart ...	5	4
Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life ...	3	0
Carpenter on the Microscope ...	8	12
Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	7	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine ...	7	12
Taylor on Poisons ...	7	12
Churchill's Diseases of Children ...	7	12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry ...	7	12
Bird's and Brooke's Natural Philosophy ...	7	12
Sieveking's Vade Mecum ...	7	12
Moore's Diseases of India ...	3	12
Hunt on the Skin ...	2	0
Miller's Principles of Surgery ...	10	0
Graham on the Diseases of Women (with Engravings ...	12	0
Lawrie on the Homœpathic Domestic Medicine ...	10	0
Gregory's Theory Practice of Medicine ...	10	0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon ...	37	0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine ...	25	0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 2 vols. ...	17	8
Simpson's Obstetric Works. 2 vols... ...	27	0
Humphrey on the Human Skeleton ...	19	0
Syme's Principles of Surgery ...	9	0
Walsh on Cancers ...	4	4
Gardiner's Clinical Medicine ...	9	8
Priesth on the Gravid Ulterus ...	4	4
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.	10	0
Graham's Domestic Medicine ...	12	0
Researches on the Diseases of India. 2 vols. ...	26	8
Gray on the Spleen ...	9	8
Headland on the action of Medicine ...	8	0
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery ...	9	0
Budd on the Liver ...	10	0
Wade on the Stricture of the Urethra ...	5	12
Liston's Practical Surgery ...	8	0
Toynbee on the Diseases of the Ear ...	11	4
Velpeau on Cancers in the Breast ...	8	12
Walsh on the Diseases of the Heart ...	9	0
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi ...	6	8
Burgess on the relations of Madness ...	5	4
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals... ...	13	8
Williamson's Military Surgery ...	9	0
Acton on the Urinary and Regenerative Organs ...	16	0
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Essays ...	4	12
Maclachlan on the Diseases of Infirmities of advanced Life ...	12	0
Tweedie's Lectures on Fevers ...	9	0
West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood ...	9	0
Walker on the Nervous System ...	4	4
Ward upon the Diseases of the Heart ...	7	8
Birket on the Diseases of the Breast ...	6	8
Beale on the Liver ...	4	0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout ...	11	4
Davy on Army Diseases... ...	11	4
Lawrence on Ruptures ...	3	8
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary ...	13	0
Bull's Maternal Management of Children... ...	3	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday 6th...... 5h. 5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday 13th......11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	2	Daybreak at 4h.14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23	29th April 1864. Time—9h. 00m. 5s.5.
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.	5 32	6 21	8 50	9 15	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends 7.40.	5 31	6 21	9 4	10 5	
Thur.	5	Ascension Day.	5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47	
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 30	6 22	11 8	11 29	
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 30	6 23	11 49	—	
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension.	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 23
AGRA	April 26	LAHORE	April 23
ALLAHABAD	April 26	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 26
BANGALORE	April 26	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 23	MEERUT	April 26
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 23
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 23
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	April 23	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864.

THE last ten years have been characterised by a rise in the price of labour and all the necessaries of life in this country, unparalleled for its rapidity in the annals of history;—a change, the permanence of which there is no room to doubt, which may, and in all probability will, continue to progress for an indefinite period, and which the sudden development of circumstances latent in the condition of the country may at any time so suddenly accelerate as to affect materially the whole civilised world. Yet, though the subject is one of such paramount interest and importance, the causes at work are, to judge from the many absurd notions prevalent about them, very imperfectly understood by most people.

Among the reasons which we not unfrequently hear assigned for this rise of prices is a decrease in the productive powers of the soil. If by this it be meant that the last few years have been characterised by any sudden diminution of fertility, we must be told what new causes have lately come into operation calculated to bring about such a change: if again it be intended that the land is subject to a gradual process of exhaustion, it may reasonably be objected that in that case it should by this time produce nothing at all, as the system of cultivation and climatic circumstances of the country have for ages undergone no sensible change. Another and more plausible cause assigned is a decrease in the extent of cultivation owing to the substitution of other crops for the ordinary food-grains of the country. It is, however, incontestable that the increase in the extent of land occupied by such crops during the last twenty years does not equal the amount of waste land brought under cultivation during the same period.

In those parts of the country most affected by the Mutinies of 1857-58, many people would trace the origin of the change to them; but, as no reasonable connection can be shown to exist between a general and permanent rise in prices and a local and temporary disturbance of the country, the notion may be condemned as a fallacy arising out of a fortuitous coincidence in point of time.

There can be no doubt that in reality this rise of prices is solely the consequence of the rapid increase of our circulating medium arising chiefly from the preponderance of our export over our import trade, and partly from the large amount of foreign money being disbursed in the construction of works not immediately productive to an equivalent extent. Of these two causes the former has lately received a sudden impetus, and the latter has sprung into existence only during the last few years.

A few words for the present on the general principle for the many who do not know much of political economy. We may divide countries having foreign commercial relations into two classes, those that take money largely in exchange for their services, and those that prefer payment in goods. That increase of money is not increase of wealth has been, at least since the days of Adam Smith, an undisputed principle in political economy. It follows, as a necessary corollary of this truth, that increase in the export trade of a country is beneficial to it only as far as it is made the means of importing foreign commodities; and that all labour employed in the production of goods for exportation is unproductive labour as far as those goods are not replaced by importations. Such labour, in fact, if not surplus labour, is positively destructive of national wealth.

To illustrate this position, let us suppose the extreme case of a country possessing a metallic currency,—producing entirely its own food and clothing, and maintaining no commercial relations with the east of the world. In the course of time a speculator from without goes there, and establishes a manufactory of some article, which he can sell elsewhere at a remunerative price, but for which the natives have no use. He brings with him foreign money, and by offering more than the usual wages obtains a plentiful supply of labour. We may suppose this to be either surplus labour, or labour that was previously productively employed. Under the first alternative the country in question renders something for which it had no use, and receives in return a certain increase to its metallic currency, while the quantity of food and clothing it produces remains the same as before. The ratio these commodities bear to the amount of its metallic currency is reduced, and their price rises as the latter increases. The immediate effect is to disturb the relative positions of different portions of the community, by impoverishing labourers for hire of every description except those employed on higher wages in the new manufacture, because they will no longer be able to exchange the same quantity of money for the same quantity of commodities. The moment, however, the new manufacture begins to draw on previously productive labour, the effect will be a general rise of wages; and a new impetus will be given to the rise in the price of food and clothing by diminution in the production. Competition will be introduced into the labour market; the manufacturer will offer still higher wages, and the same series of circumstances will continue to recur till the wages of labour are forced up to the highest amount he can afford to pay. The general result will be a diminution of material wealth to the extent of the decrease of production, caused by the withdrawal of productive labour. The nominal value of commodities will continue to rise with every addition to the currency, the real value with every addition to the currency representing labour withdrawn from their production.

Let us suppose, however, the manufacturer, instead of paying the country for its labour in money, pays for it in imported food and clothing. In this case, if he makes use of surplus labour, he converts it thereby into productive labour, and the country is a clear gainer of wealth to the extent of the whole of the commodities it receives in exchange for that labour for which it had before no use. The amount of the currency being the same as before, while the quantity of commodities has increased, the latter will fall in price; and, as long as the population remains the same, each member of the community will be able to consume a larger amount than before. An increase of population will, in all probability, ensue, tending, as far as it approaches in extent the increase of commodities, to bring back the real value of the latter to its former standard.

If, however, the labour employed be labour that was previously productive, there will be no gain to the country, unless the manufacturer can give in exchange for it the productions of more economical labour, *i. e.* unless he can give for the labour he employs a greater quantity of commodities than that labour previously produced; and then the gain to the country will be exactly the excess of commodities it receives in exchange for its labour over and above those previously created by it. It may at first sight appear that the price of labour will increase, a new demand for it having been created; but in reality this will not be the case, as the manufacturer, in exchanging the productions of more economical labour, sets free a greater number of hands than he employs.

We have thus briefly exhibited the course of events in countries that take the wages of labour in money and in goods respectively. To pursue the subject further, as we might do, would be beyond the province of a newspaper. Another time we shall consider the position of this country with reference to these principles.

AMONG notable exceptions to general rules we may reckon the admitted ignorance of the great bulk of the mercantile community to the laws applicable to commercial transactions of every day occurrence. The instance which leads us to the remark is the frequent occurrence during the last few months of lawsuits with reference to policies of Marine Insurance and the manifest injustice done to the insured by the operation of the Law as laid down by the highest authorities in India and at home. How many a merchant has found to his sorrow no less than his surprise in the occurrence of a casualty at sea the terrible import of that seemingly harmless little phrase "free of particular average" or as it at times appears in a still more unobtrusive form simply as F. P. A.?

The worst of systems, however, is workable where there exists with it a strong substratum of good faith and common sense, and it is thus alone that our Insurance Law is suffered to remain in its present lamentable state of intricacy. Underwriters at home and abroad find it their interest to settle claims in a liberal spirit without reference to the strict technical rights of the insurers to resist a claim, and the intervention of the pure man of business—the broker by whose instrumentality the policy of insurance is usually effected—operates not seldom to settle any disputed point without either party "putting the matter into the hands of his solicitor."

The whole subject of Marine Insurance lies buried beneath a heap of technicalities, the precise origin of which is lost in the obscurity of history, and the meaning of which in their present acceptation is matter of no unfrequent controversy among members of the legal profession. We would venture to say that few of our merchants even of largest experience could give a tolerably decent definition of words in every day use such as "constructive total loss" and "general" or "particular average." As an instance of the bewildering suppositions on which even the *dicta* of legal sages are based we may note how in the most recent treatises the word "average" is laid down as bearing under two different circumstances totally different interpretations.

We can well imagine the perplexity of our model merchant who shall endeavour in the plainest case to gain some insight into the principles on which justice is to be meted out to him. If his goods have been thrown overboard to lighten the ship and thus provide for the safety of the goods of others and he seeks conpensation for the loss incurred, he finds under the chapter applicable to his case that he must master the *Lex Rhodia de jactu* and the corollaries which in the lapse of ages have engrafted themselves on that aged stem. In such circumstances he becomes familiar with the phrase "general average" which he comes to look upon as synonymous with general contribution by the co-owners of ship and cargo towards making good the loss he has sustained. Its etymology he is told has baffled the research of Emerigon and Benecké, but he is consoled by the information that for all practical purposes he may use the words as equivalent of *deterioration by the effects of sea water.*

Impressed with the fatal notion that one of these formidable phrases is at length his own, we may suppose him daring enough to attempt a still deeper insight into the *arcana* of Merchant Shipping Law: his impression being perhaps very considerably strengthened by a letter of the underwriters of his argosy making an appointment for the "adjustment of general average." A sad disappointment awaits our friend as he listens to his attorney's explanation of the words "warranted free of average" which occur in the policy on the strength of which he has entrusted his goods to the deep sea. His lawyer tells him that thereby the underwriter who has just affixed his name to it stipulates *as to certain articles* (for the definition of which he is referred to a document to which he is constantly referred as the "common memorandum") that he shall be free from liability for any extent of deterioration by sea damage however great that does not amount to total loss, and that as to certain other articles he makes the same stipulation as to all sea damage which does not amount to 5 per cent. of the prime cost or insured value, it being of course understood that if the loss be total he engages to pay the full amount.

Staggering under the load of this apparently irreconcileable mass of verbiage his heart fails him as he finds himself face to face with other branches of the same family under the titles of "gross average," "customary average," "petty average," and "particular average." A gleam of comfort comes to him as he finds a learned writer like Sir Joseph Arnould* lamenting the confusion produced by the use of the words "general average" indiscriminately sometimes to denote the kind of loss which gives a claim to general compensation.

"Perhaps," whispers the hopeless struggler after truth to himself, "it is the peculiarity of English Law to have thus complicated a naturally simple code." The first lawyer he consults assures him that our own text-writers are among the clearest on this species of law, and that the laws of foreign countries differ so widely from ours and each other as to render the result of a reference to them a curious rather than a useful investigation. We are far from desiring our merchants to turn lawyers, but there is a long interval between any such desire and a hearty wish which we confess to entertain, that the law on the subject of Marine Insurance may ere long engage the attention of the mercantile community and be brought into something like conformity with the rules of natural justice.

* *On Marine Insurance.* Page 877.

THE *Englishman* hears that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to the Governor General, at Umballa, soliciting instructions with regard to the Bhootias, who so grossly insulted the British envoy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

TUTICORIN, 29TH APRIL.
Steamer *India* sailed for Cochin and Bombay.

MADRAS, 29TH APRIL.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Suez.

BIMLIPATAM, 30TH APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 30TH APRIL.
Steamer *Pearl* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 30TH APRIL.
Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 1ST MAY.
Steamer *Behar* from China anchored.

THE following telegram reached us on Saturday morning:—

LAHORE, 28TH APRIL.
Reverend Isambert Lowenthal, Missionary to the Affghans, murdered at Peshawur.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 1ST MAY.
Arrived Steamer *Behar* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 23rd, and Penang 25th April.

The Taeping rebellion is still the chief subject of interest in China.

The City of Kintang which was about to have surrendered, has been strongly reinforced by a large body of what is termed the original rebels, the men who made all the mischief and who are described as being brave, remorseless, and extremely cruel, force of from thirty to forty thousand of them is said to be, still in the field.

Gordon's disciplined force has been repulsed from Kintang after three attempts to carry the city by assault, all of which failed owing to the determined nature of the resistance on the part of the rebels. Gordon is wounded in the leg and a few other officers wounded and taken prisoners.

It is expected that Gordon will be well in a few days, after which he is likely to see his own plans properly carried out.

The rebels are now in a hemmed position and they must soon be short of provision.

No definite news of importance from Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

Malwa, 678 Dollars.
Patna, 486 Dollars.
Benares, 475 Dollars.
Exchange on London Bank, 4s. 9¾d.
Private, 4s. 10d.
On India 226 Rupees.

Steamer arrived from Calcutta, *Lightning* on 1st, *Tynemouth* on 4th, *Reiver* on 9th, and *Indore* on 11th from Bombay, *Jeddo* 11th and the *Bombay Castle* on 13th instant.

Cotton dull, Shanghai nominally 32½ Dollars per picul. Shanghai advices are to the 8th instant.

Opium market dull.
Quotations nominal.
Malwa, 535 taels.
Patna old, 405 taels.
Ready new, 415 taels.
Exchange, 6s. 5½d. for Bank, and 6s. 5¾d for Private paper.
On India 303 Rupees.
Cotton, 21 to 22 taels nominally.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

MATHERAN, 30th APRIL.

SINCE the full moon the climate here has greatly improved. Yesterday morning was just like a September morning in Wales, and the improvement seems to go on as the moon wanes. As compared with what I hear of Bombay this must be a sort of seventh heaven, so Bombay people may come up with the certainty of getting a salutary and delightful change. Of course we get our politics from you, and have none to send in return. Our gup market is also flat, and people seem to give themselves to more healthful recreations.

We are begining to muster rather strong, including some of your swell natives from Bombay, of whom we have Venayekrow Juggonnath and family, Calliandass Mohundass, &c. Munguldass Nathoobhoy and family were to be here last night and I suppose came.

A very fine panther was brought in last Tuesday. He was shot whilst doing battle with a bear.

LAHORE, 22ND APRIL.

NOTHING seems to be out of the ordinary routine here at present except the weather, which is quite unusual: in fact people are asking whether the rainy season is not beginning instead of the hot. The last week of March was very warm and close, but since the beginning of April we have had frequent dust and thunderstorms and heavy showers of rain. This has not been confined to Lahore, for about Mooltan and Dehra Ghazi Khan, where the average annual rain-fall does not exceed five or six inches, they have had similar storms and rains. To the east I fancy it must have been even worse, as my newspapers have been coming in very irregularly, sometimes I have not seen a *Gazette* for two days, and then on the third three small bundles of a pulpy substance would be handed to me, which I was told were the "Khabar ka Kágház." I have another complaint to make against the Post Office (who has not?), and as I think the Bombay people are to blame, perhaps this is the best place to make it. The paper printed in Bombay on the day after the English mail comes in is always a day longer on the road than any other. For instance, the paper printed in Bombay on Wednesday morning usually reaches us on the following Wednesday morning. But if the mail arrives at Bombay on Tuesday then we do not get our Wednesday's papers till the following Thursday. Now, why should the paper with the English news—the most important paper of the fortnight—be kept a day longer on the road than the others; and only reach us in company with his brother of the following morning? But to return to the weather. The storms and rain have rendered it remarkably cool and pleasant, white inexpressibles are scarcely to be seen in the station as yet, and blankets are very comfortable at night. People, however, are all complaining that as they have the rains at present they will have corresponding drought later in the season. They seem to consider *advances* in Nature as undesirable as they are in the indigo cultivation. But for my part I do not look so far ahead; on the contrary it seems to me a better plan to thoroughly enjoy the pleasant coolness we have at present, and then screw up our courage for the hot weather when it does come.

So you have had the Honorary Secretary of the Bramo Somáj lecturing Young Bombay! I do not wonder that you were all delighted with Keshub Baboo's style of lecturing, for a long residence in Bengal has convinced me that no people at the present day surpass the Bengalis in eloquence. If two Bengali school-boys have a quarrel they will argue their case before the master in a way that would do credit to the great majority of barristers. But besides talking Young Bengal is good for nothing. The Bramo Somáj consists of about half a dozen men of superior mental powers although greatly wanting in stability, and some hundreds of half educated school-boys. They have radically changed their principles four times within the last twelve years and bid fair to change them as often during the next twelve. Now, while this openness to new doctrines is very commendable in students, in teachers we expect tenets based on more solid foundations. The history of the majority of the members is simply this. When they are young and the passions strong lads enter the Society, as they can there find plenty of companions to share their brandy and beef, without losing caste, such as it is, in Bengal. However, after brandy and brothelling have done their work and taken the strength pretty thoroughly out of him, the hopeful Bramo gradually falls back into the old ranks and dies an orthodox Hindu. I have never met one yet who would rigorously follow what he admitted to be the truth. They all pretend to be eager seekers after truth, but to be doers of the same is not dreamt of in their philosophy. That Dr. Bhau Dajee should hang fire was just what I would have expected of any one who had seen them in Calcutta, and the great majority of people would act in the same way had they the same means of judging.

We have recently had the difference between Young Bombay and Young Calcutta illustrated very clearly. Mr. Robert Knight spends five or six years in throwing dirt at any one who dares to insinuate that every Das, Bhoy, and Jee in the Western Presidency is not absolutely perfect, and he is quite furious when a Cama or Wadia is expected to act with what Englishmen consider the most moderate amount of civility. For all this dirty work he is rewarded with a purse containing a lakh of rupees. Dr. Duff works as a missionary for upwards of thirty years, and when he leaves Young Bengal begins speechifying. Such labours as Dr. Duff's must be rewarded with a statue of pure gold, the pediment of which shall overtop all other Indian monuments, and the apex of which shall reach the third heaven. But after all this talking only eleven thousand rupees are collected, nine-tenths of which come out of English pockets. Mind, I do not say the reward is disproportioned to the labour, for I do not see what great services a missionary who could speak nothing but English and bad Gaelic, and who quarrelled with almost every one with whom he had any dealings, could ever have rendered to Bengal; but the difference between the promises and the performances of these enlightened citizens strikes me as rather remarkable, and yet perhaps there may be some who consider that both the men were very suitably rewarded. The Editor worshipped gold and its possessors with a devotion that could not be surpassed, and accordingly with gold he is rewarded; the preacher treated his audiences to stump oratory of the most extravagant style, and for his reward he has stump speeches and—nothing else.

BOMBAY.

THE Mails for Mussendom and Bushire, per steamer *Berenice*, will be closed on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—We beg to remind our readers that the annual meeting of the Native General Library will take place this day, at 6 P.M., in the Reading Room of the Library.

H. M. steamer *Vigilant*, Captain Hobson, took her departure for Trincomalie yesterday morning, whither she has gone for orders. The *Hornet* also leaves for that port to-day *en route* to England.

UPWARDS of ten vessels arrived in harbour yesterday, to the no small annoyance of the pilot, who had to proceed to them in dhingies, owing to the recent strike of lascars having rendered the pilot boats useless.

THE prompt action of the Municipal authorities regarding the unsatisfactory state of Grant Buildings is working wonders in the way of cleansing drains, &c. A little army of sweepers was busily engaged in the immediate vicinity of the Buildings the whole of yesterday.

THE HIGH COURT.—The recess on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court commences from this day (Monday) and will terminate on the 4th of June next. The Insolvent Court only will be held as usual on the first and third Mondays in the month.

WE understand that a Committee, composed of Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Rivers, Messrs. E. W. West, A. J. Donne, and R. Sims, has been appointed to report on the best means of widening the Byculla Railway Bridge.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of our Railway arrangements in relation to the traffic requirements of this Presidency.

EXHIBITION OF THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The annual examination for distributing prizes to the successful girls of these schools will take place on the afternoon of Sunday next, the 8th instant, at the bungalow of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, near the Gowalia Tank.

A FRACAS took place in the afternoon of Friday last, in Forbes Street, amongst a number of Hindoo Sharebrokers. They had some angry words with each other as to their business transactions, and from words they came to blows. The police interfered immediately and put an end to the disturbance.

The following is the programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Parell Gardens this evening.

Overture... Norma ... Bellini.
Selection (Op).—"Tancredi" ... Rossini.
Waltz.—"Kate Kearney" ... Coote.
Scene & Cavatina (Op).—"Il Trovatore" ... Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Somebody's Luggage" ... Coote.
Galop.—"Jager's Lust" ... Riede.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE understand that a representation has been made to the Government of Bombay, for the purpose of suppressing gambling in the districts subordinate to the Bombay Presidency. It is rumoured that a Bill for this purpose will be introduced into the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN'S Lecture has made a strong impression on the minds of the educated portion of the Hindoo community, and we are informed that some of the educated young Hindoos of Bombay have formed an Association among themselves on the model of the Brahmo Somaj at Calcutta. We also hear that some of the educated Parsees have joined this Association. It is expected that every influential means will be resorted to for the purpose of forwarding the objects of this Association, namely, the suppression of idol worship, and the abolition of "caste" among Hindoos.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Captain Mitcheson, late Indian Navy, has arrived from the Neilgherics, and taken charge of the office of Marshal of the House of Correction, to which he was recently appointed on the increased salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, as recommended by the Committee of Management. We also hear that, under the present vigilant supervision of the internal management of this prison, the cost of the supplies to the convicts is Rs.1,000 a month (the pay of a Police Magistrate) less than it was under the late management, although the number of prisoners remains the same. This reduction was the immediate result of the change in the management.

THE MARINE STREET NUISANCE.—We beg to draw the immediate attention of the Municipal authorities to the nuisance caused by the uncovered urinals in Marine Street which are used by hundreds of coolies and other laborers employed at the Cotton Screws. These urinals are always in a most filthy state; they are quite open to the street; are situated within twenty yards of a Hotel, and close to several of the principal shops, including Messrs. R. Frith & Co's, and Messrs. Crawford & Co's Auction Rooms. The nuisance, besides being dangerous in a high degree to the health of the residents in its immediate neighbourhood—the effluvia during the hot weather being most offensive—is a public scandal to the town, and affords a spectacle which probably no other town in India presents; and, should it not be at once removed, the Municipal authorities will render themselves liable to be prosecuted by indictment at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AT Umballah a most exciting State trial is about to take place. Mahomed Shuffee and a number of other Mahomedans stand charged with conspiracy against the British Government for having aided—during the recent Frontier war—the Sittana fanatics with money and munitions of war. In the course of the enquiry into the charges against them conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballah, a whole lot of treasonable papers were filed, and discovery made that a systematic plot was conceived for the overthrow of the British supremacy. The conspirators have been committed to the Sessions Court of Umballah to take their trial under the provisions of the Penal Code. Mr. Plowden, the ex-Civilian pleader, has been retained for the defence of some of them. Mr. Ross Johnson of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr Goodall, the Calcutta Attorney, will defend the prisoner Mahomed Shuffee.—*Indian Mirror, April* 15.

IT would appear from the last number of the *Indu-Prakash* as if its English department has passed into Christian or Missionary hands. Our contemporary in the article on "Our Reformers" has not hesitated to stigmatise the system of Government Education as "godless" and to invoke England to "give us faith," thus not only subverting at one fell stroke of the pen the whole policy of the paper regarding these important subjects, but also running counter to the views and wishes of at least nine-tenths of those whose organ it professes to be. Again the attack in the late reform doings is equally objectionable and highly unmerited. It is not for the *Indu-Prakash* to strengthen the hands of the enemies of foreign travelling among us. Nor are we aware of any "ban of caste" being formally pronounced against the two gentlemen who lately visited England. As to the particular mode in which Mr. Karsandas Moolji and his four friends were going to inaugurate practical reform we have already expressed our opinion of it. We do not think our friends were wise in their opinions or measures. But this difference of opinion is no ground for an unseemly and undeserved attack on their private character and position.—*Native Opinion, May* 1.

The following is a summary of shipping intelligence received last mail:—

The *George Jones*, from Colombo to London, has put into Cape of Good Hope, leaky. The *Maupertius* from Bombay to Havre, which put into Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, leaky, has been condemned and will be sold by auction. The damaged portion of the cargo 118 bags Coffee, 30 bags Linseed, and 66 bags Gingelly Seed have been sold for £500, none of the Cotton is damaged and will be forwarded to its destination. The *Aliquis*, Davison, from Madras Coast to London, has put into St. Helena with her cargo shifted and a large portion of the ground tier of her cargo, consisting of Oil, has leaked out: the cargo will have to be discharged and restowed. The *Hero*, from Madras to London, has also put into St. Helena leaky with damage, having experienced a hurricane off the Mauritius, part of the cargo (Sugar) has been washed out. The *Morayshire*, from London to Bombay previously reported as having put into Bahia leaky, has discharged part of her cargo and the leaking having been discovered in her topsides, she will be caulked and ready for sea in a short time. The *Indian Queen* arrived at Liverpool from this port reports having experienced terrific weather off the Cape and Mauritius. The *Hotspur*, from Sydney to Bombay, exprienced a hurricane 1st March which lasted 12 hours; ship was thrown on her beam ends; when the foretopmast, mainmast and mizenmast and every thing attached were carried away and lost. On the 2nd they put into Mauritius for repairs.

The *Pera*, hence to Liverpool, was spoken Jan. 16, lat. 14 S., long. 42 E. *Canova*, also for Liverpool, Jan. 20 lat. 24 S., long 40 E.

The *Robertson, Naval Brigade*, and *Ville de Lima* from Bombay, have arrived at Havre.—*Bombay Saturday Review, April* 30.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—30*th April* 1864.)

FAMILY JARS.—On the 29th March last, Mrs. Julia Euphemia Gaynor, wife of Mr. Thomas Gaynor, late proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, charged her husband with having committed a violent and unprovoked assault upon her on the night of the 26th of the same month.

Mr. Barton appeared for the complainant; Mr. Crawford for the defendant; and the following evidence was taken:—

Julia Euphemia Gaynor, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed:—I am the wife of Mr. Thomas Gaynor, who keeps the Cambridge Hotel in the Fort. Last Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the drawing room, at our house, as Mr. Gaynor was closing the bar door he asked me if I would give him up a little dog that I had sold, belonging to me. I refused to do so. He called me a very bad name, and said, "You ——— I'll make you give it up, or I'll have your life." He ran into the bar and took up something which looked like a screw driver. He went to shut the door. He then struck me on the back of the head with a sharp instrument and I fell. At the time I was on the ground he gave me three or four severe kicks on my hips. I had a white jacket on, and, in consequence of what my brother-in-law told me, I looked and found it was saturated with blood. Cold water was applied to my head to stop the bleeding. I produce the handkerchief I had on my head, and the under garment which I had on (both stained with blood). Next morning, at 6 o'clock, Mr. Gaynor came in, and seeing the state of the jacket I had on, said—"You ——— you shan't show the jacket to the Court." I showed the marks on my person to Dr. Fogerty. On my solemn oath I have never given Mr. Gaynor cause for using the epithets he did use. He has accused me of adultery. I have heard him complain of my having a violent temper. I have been married to him for twelve years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—The wound in my head bled. It is now dressed. (Shows a slight wound on the back of her head.)

The case was then adjourned, and since that time every endeavour would appear to have been made to heal the breach between the parties, but without effect.

This morning they both presented themselves before the Magistrate, when Mr. Barton informed His Worship that he very much regretted that all efforts to effect a reconciliation between Mrs. Gaynor and her husband had proved ineffectual. She was, however, unwilling to proceed any further with the charge of assault if His Worship would bind her husband over in securities to keep the peace towards her. This she was compelled to request, as she considered her life to be in danger owing to his repeated threats, and she was now afraid to walk about out of doors.

On being resworn, Mrs. Gaynor deposed that she did not wish to proceed further with the case; she believed that her life was in danger from Mr. Gaynor; and she prayed that he might be bound over to keep the peace. She further stated that she had written a letter to Mr. Gaynor in which she intimated that she was willing to come to a settlement for a separate maintenance, and that on his agreeing to this she would never trouble him any more. He at first agreed to this, and sent her one thousand rupees; but he afterwards refused to have the deed of settlement drawn up, and became very violent in his threats; saying that he would again strike her, even if she were in the presence of the Magistrate.

On being called upon to state what he had to say in his defence, Mr. Gaynor said that he had been completely taken by surprise by the proceedings of this morning. He had received no notice that the case was coming on until he saw Mrs. Gaynor and her counsel in the Police Office. He also stated that he seriously objected to Mrs. Gaynor being continually seen at the Cambridge Hotel. He had sold the Hotel to keep her out of it; but she continually went there for the purpose of annoying him.

Mrs. Gaynor explained that she was residing at Colaba with a Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and she only went to the Hotel to get her clothes from the *dhobee*, and was never there at a later hour than half-past eight o'clock at night.

His Worship stated that under the circumstances of the case, the defendant, Mr. Gaynor, must be bound over to keep the peace towards his wife for the term of six calendar months, himself in the sum of Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

The defendant pleaded his inability to obtain personal security in consequence of his having recently been falsely charged with having endeavoured to get the Cambridge Hotel set on fire, a charge in which he felt certain Mrs. Gaynor had a hand.

His Worship regretted that in that case, he should be under the necessity of sending the defendant to jail until he found the requisite security.

The defendant—"I cannot help it, your Worship; if I must go to jail, I must: but it is impossible for me to find bail now that my character has been thus damaged."

The defendant then left the Court in the custody of a constable.

During the day the defendant was admitted to bail on furnishing a single security of 1,000 rupees.

A SELF-APPOINTED "CONFEDERATE" AGENT IN TROUBLE.—George Lowe, the individual who has been going about for some time past advertising himself as the agent of the renowned Confederate privateer the *Alabama*, having offered too copious libations to Bacchus, fell into the hands of the Philistines on the night of Friday last, and was this day placed before his Worship on a charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Although the charge was clearly proved against him, and that he had been picked up quite drunk at the Apollo Bunder, the unhappy defendant protested that he was not so drunk but that he could walk—"after a fashion." The "Agent" was fined in the sum of two rupees, and admonished not to do so any more.

THE WEEK.

(*From the Bombay Saturday Review, April* 30.)

IT is a somewhat significant fact, that, at the very time when the Missionary party are rejoicing in the accession of strength which the appointment of Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy and Governor General has given to their cause—and are anticipating, if not the conversion of any number of little Indian boys to the true faith, at least the destruction of these godless Englishmen who have hitherto been successful in associating our rule in India with the progress of secular education instead of religious persecution,—at this very time we are startled by news of outrages on the persons of Missionaries such as, we believe, are quite unparalleled in the history of British India. Hardly have we recovered from the shock occasioned by the murder of the Rev. Mr. Janvier, than we are surprised by the following telegram which reached us this morning:—

LAHORE, 28TH APRIL.
Reverend Isambert Lowenthal, Missionary to the Affghans, murdered at Peshawur.

Till now, the natives of India have been content to regard the Missionaries as holy men, preaching the gospel out of pure good will to their fellow creatures, and using persuasion alone to induce men to accept their doctrines. But it is evident that this feeling is changed, and that the natives are now beginning to regard with suspicion and in the less settled parts of the country with positive hostility the attempts of the Missionaries to connect themselves with the State, and to make the Government of the country a proselytizing agency under the control of Exeter Hall. In the Punjaub the people know no other way of expressing their rage and alarm at the present aggressive attitude of the Missionary party, than the simple assassination of the preachers of the gospel; in the more civilized great towns and cities of the older provinces, we anticipate that protests and memorials will soon be forthcoming to show what foundation there is for the clamour raised by the Missionaries against the existing system of education in India, as being unpopular with the natives of the country.

Even in Bombay the Missionaries seem to be already alarmed at the possible consequences of their own rashness. This morning the *Bombay Guardian* deplores the publication of Mr. Murdoch's memorandum by the *Times of India* as a premature and false move, much in the spirit of an experienced whist player who gnashes his teeth with wrath as he sees his partner, a too candid neophyte, play out all the best cards in his hand at the beginning of the game. The *Times of India* itself seems now to be anxious to withdraw from the position it had taken up as the uncompromising champion of the Missionaries; but this prudence is too late, our contemporary has committed himself beyond the reach of redemption, and must be content to sink or swim in the same boat with Mr. Kennelly and Mr. Murdoch. Nor will it avail the *Times of India* to try to turn the discussion by substituting for its rabid attack on the Educational Department bitter and libellous articles on Mr. Howard. The charges made this morning against the Director of Public Instruction, that he is "the licensed oppressor of the wretched scholars "who buy his books, and out of whose penury "this handsome income (of at least £1,000 a "year) has to be squeezed drop by drop," and that he has "filched a fortune, by discreditable "means, from the depressed and needy scholars "placed under his care by a confiding Govern-"ment," can only be met in a court of justice. With the low cunning and pious malignity characteristic of the journal, the *Times* took good care to postpone this attack, which has long been prepared, till the very day the High Court rises for the vacation, knowing well that Mr. Howard has taken his passage to England by the next mail steamer, and that, if he wish to punish the clique of slanderers who have been intriguing to get up these charges against him for twelve months past, he must remain in Bombay at the cost of great trouble and inconvenience to himself. We hope, however, that, cost what it may, Mr. Howard will stay here till he can expose and punish the cowardly libellers, who, for religion's sake and their own profit, have now done their worst to damage his reputation.

At the meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices yesterday it was resolved to postpone the election of two new Commissioners in place of Major Curtis and Mr. Hutchinson till after the debate on the resolutions to be brought forward next week by Mr. Cassels' Reform Committee. Does anybody know what these resolutions are, or is it intended that any body, but the select circle of half-a-dozen Justices who transact all the business of the general meetings, should know anything about them before the day when they come on for discussion? Resolutions like these, of the utmost importance to Bombay, cannot be accepted or rejected at a moment's notice. A copy of them ought to be placed in the hands of every Justice at least a week before the meeting, so that there may be full time for the preparation of any amendments which may suggest themselves to members of the Bench. The Commitee cannot surely wish to take the Bench by surprise, and to carry their own scheme of a reformed municipality without giving the Justices the opportunity to consider any other scheme. But the whole procedure at the meetings of the Bench is now of a character to lend countenance to such a supposition. The Chairman seems to be quite incompetent for his position; he keeps nobody in order, and does not himself speak loud enough to be heard by any one who is more than a yard away from him. Then there are a dozen Justices who sit close round the Chairman's table, and speak as often as they like and as low as they like, passing or rejecting resolutions, and arranging how every thing shall be done, without any one outside the charmed circle understanding a word of what is going on. Then, the constitution of the committees appointed is the most farcical thing that can be imagined. It is almost like a lesson in permutations and combinations to read over the names on the lists of two or three committees. First, we have the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee, &c. &c. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, &c. &c. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee, &c. &c. Occasionally the name of some other Justice appears, but so rarely as to be without effect in changing the ridiculous aspect of the whole matter. If the Bench wish to become a really popular body it must abolish the Chairman's table, giving him a desk for himself and keeping a certain space round him vacant, and get rid of ornamental committees.

We are glad to hear that a legal protest against the iniquitous bargain made by the Directors of the Commercial Bank with the Promoters of the Chartered Company in London has been prepared, and is now being circulated for signature. It will be forwarded to England by the next mail.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN PEGU.

THE following correspondence, on the subject of the establishment of a High Court at Maulmain, has been placed at the disposal of the Press by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, Bart., G.C.B.,
H. M. Secretary of State for India in Council.

THE memorial of the merchants, traders and other inhabitants of Maulmain in British India.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That in October of 1859 your memorialists called your attention to very defective state of judicial administration in the provinces of Tenasserim and Martaban, which at that time were separate and independant provinces of British Burmah, complaining that the Judges who had previous to their appointments no legal training, were incompetent for the discharge of the important functions entrusted to them, and that this legal incompetence was productive of the most injurious consequences to those who were compelled to litigate in these Courts, to the mercantile and trading interests of the community and generally to the prosperity of these provinces.

2nd. That within the period referred to, these provinces have been amalgamated with those of Pegu and Arracan under one Chief Commissioner, and that on the advent of the said amalgamation, your memorialists drew much encouragement from the fact that it was resolved by H. E. the Governor General in Council that a Court should be established in Maulmain which would be presided over by a Barrister or Advocate of not less than five years standing, who would exercise jurisdiction analogous to that now exercised by Recorders of Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore.

3rd. That a period of nearly two years has elapsed since that Resolution was formed, but with deep regret and disappointment your memorialists have to state that up to this time no such Court has been established, and your memorialists are, in reference to the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, precisely in the same position and labouring under the same disadvantages, against the continuance of which they memorialised you upwards of four years ago.

4th. Your memorialists do not think it necessary here to mention specially any of the manifold instances wherein the present mal-administration of justice has been, and continues to be, most oppressively felt. The community of Rangoon, whose interest since the amalgamation are identical with those of your present memorialists, addressed you on the 25th ultimo, on the same subject. Their memorial has put forcibly before you the grievances which are common to both communities, and with the exception only of the latter portion of the 9th clause of that document, which has reference to a Judge of whom Maulmain has had no experience, your memorialists desire to endorse its sentiments.

5th. Since the present Memorial was resolved upon in public meeting, by this community, it has come to the knowledge of your memorialists that a Recorder has been appointed for Rangoon who is to exercise jurisdiction throughout the entire province of British Burmah, and with reference to this appointment your memorialists desire to bring to your notice:—

I. That one Recorder with a staff of Registrars for the whole of British-Burmah is totally inadequate to effect the reform in the administration of justice prayed for by your memorialists.

II. That in respect of the material interests concerned over which the Recorder would exercise jurisdiction, your memorialists rank first in importance in the province as is proved by a reference to the statement published by the Chief Commissioner of British-Burmah in his report on the administration of the province for the last official year, which shows, that the value of suits instituted in the Courts of Pegu which includes the important Rice port of Bassein also, was only Rs. 8,25,213. Whereas the value of the property litigated in original suits instituted in the Tenasserim division during the same period was Rs. 10,26,535, and of the Arracan division of only Rs. 1,16,196—demonstrating, that your memorialists have annually at stake property actually one-fourth more in value than is shown by the statistics of the Pegu division to be litigated there, and that the Arracan Division bears only the proportion of one-ninth in value; in fact, that the civil judicial interest of the divisions of Pegu and Arrakan put together do not involve such an amount of property as does the Tenasserim division alone.

III. That this is in some measure accounted for by the peculiar nature of the trade in the chief staple article of commerce in the Tenasserim division, namely, teak timber. There is an annual importation of this article from foreign territory alone, which during the period under notice has not been less than £400,000 sterling in value. This right arm of local commerce is in a great measure supported and prosecuted through agencies which, from the peculiar nature of their transactions and the obstacles those who are engaged in them have to contend with, necessitate litigation. These difficulties are enhanced by the fact that no manner of treaty exists between Her Majesty's Government and the chiefs of those independent States on the Tenasserim border whence most of this large supply is derived, but the grand obstacle in the way of its progress is the delay which often occurs in carrying suits through the present defective Courts of Justice—the fact that as a rule suitors are dissatisfied with the decisions given which only involve a succession of appeals, and that the most injurious impressions regarding the ability and integrity of the British Judges who are employed in dispensing justice in Maulmain are in consequence created in the minds of those foreign neighbours whose interests not unfrequently are dependent upon their decisions.

6th. Your memorialists would revert to the fact that the staple article already referred to is now a subject of national importance in the construction of vessels of war, and that the successful prosecution of business in it hangs upon the delicate condition that friendly relationships are maintained with those Chiefs who can as yet but judge of the British name and character, by the character of the decisions of its Judges, that speedy and effectual justice is the most perfect guarantee for the maintenance of this desirable and friendly intercourse, and that the establishment here of a High Court to be presided over by a Judge trained in England, to English law and equity, is regarded by your memorialists as the only sure foundation on which the commercial interests of this place can safely rest.

Your memorialists would urge as a further reason for the bestowal of a favourable answer to their prayer, the satisfactory condition of the finances of this division. The surplus of revenue over expenditure, including all charges, amounted last year to about four lakhs of Rupees, and of the previous year nine and a half lakhs; therefore your memorialists pray that you will please to move Her Majesty to exercise the authority vested in her by Act of Parliament 24 and 25, cap. 104, Sec. 16, and erect and establish in Maulmain a High Court to be presided over by Barrister Judges of not less than five years standing and practice at the Bar and on Circuit in Great Britain.

And your Memorialists shall ever pray.

Signed by ninety-four Europeans, and all the Mogul, Indian, Chinese, Burmese, and other native merchants of Moulmain.

Maulmain, 28th December 1863.

Moulmain, 16th January 1864.

To Colonel A Fytche,
Commissioner T. D., Maulmain.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith under a cover addressed to His Excellency the Governor General of India, a memorial signed by the merchants, foresters, traders and other inhabitants of this place, addressed to the Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Wood, H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, praying for the establishment in Maulmain of a High Court.

In requesting you to forward this document, I have every confidence that you will use the weight of your influence in urging upon the Government the necessity which exist here for the introduction of such a Court as is prayed for, and that your warmest support will be vouchsafed in its behalf.

Your long experience as a judicial, and at the same time as a revenue, officer must frequently have forced upon you the conviction, that for the satisfactory administration of these branches of the public service, it is necessary that the executive and the judicial should be separated. Instances must frequently have come to your notice where both have suffered in consequence of their union under one head. The first because the intricacies of law can only be dealt with thoroughly by one who has been trained to it elsewhere than on the Bench, and the second, because the improvement of the revenue, and the development of the resources of the division must necessarily be greatly augmented by entire devotion to them.

It must also be apparent to you, that common justice demands, that the great and constantly increasing interests of this community require, that they should be placed on the same footing as that of other large centres of commerce in the East.

I have been requested as Chairman of the public meeting at which this memorial originated, and it affords me personally the greatest satisfaction to state, that in forwarding it the Memorialists have no desire to disparage in any way the efforts of the gentlemen who now occupy the local benches of judicature, to administer justice to the utmost of their ability. On the contrary they hold them in the highest respect, but are nevertheless convinced that the interests of litigants as well as those of the Province generally call for a favourable answer to their prayer.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

ROBERT HANNAY, Chairman.

From Colonel A. FYTCHE,
Commissioner Tenasserim Division of British Burimah.

To ROBRT HANNAY, Esq., Chairman, &c.,
Maulmain, 9th March 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address dated 16th January 1864, forwarding under a cover addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Memorial from certain merchants and others of this place, addressed to the Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Wood, H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, praying for the establishment of a High Court in Maulmain.

These documents were received by me only on 29th February ultimo, and were forwarded on to the Viceroy by the mail steamer which left this for Calcutta on the 7th instant.

I think it improbable that the Government will accede to the prayer of this memorial; High Courts only being established at present in the

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presidency towns, and so many more important places in India than Maulmain, being without such a Court; and instead of the memorialists pressing an impossible request, it might, perhaps, have been more advisable if they had adhered to, and reurged upon the Government the necessity for the establishment of a Recorder's Court, presided over by a trained lawyer of ripe experience, as solicited in the memorial dated 7th August 1862, which I advocated most strongly at the time, and have again done so, in forwarding the present memorial.

No one can doubt that many advantages would accrue by having a Recorder's Court here, not the least of which would be the relief to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, by the removal from his Court of the many important civil suits now instituted there, and allow him to proceed oftener into the interior of his district, as also bestow more time to various other pressing duties of his office.

When lately in Calcutta, an opportunity was afforded me of fully explaining the necessity for a Recorder's Court here, and which I have reason to suppose will ultimately be established; and had the memorial for such a Court (which was so ardently wished for a short time ago) reached me while there (as I had hoped would have been the case) it would have considerably strengthened my hands in bringing this question to a favourable and speedy conclusion.—I have the honor, &c.

A. Fytche, Colonel,
Commr. Tenasserim District of British India.
Maulmain, 16th January 1864.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

Your Excellency.—In accordance with the wishes of a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, I have the honor to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, a memorial from the merchants, traders, foresters and other inhabitants of Maulmain, praying for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature in this province of British Burmah.

The memorialists confidently hope that your Excellency will take under your favorble consideration the subject of their Memorial and that you will honor them with your powerful support.—I have the honor, &c.

Robbert Hannay, Chairman.

On the subject of opening a road of communication with the province of Western China through British Burmah and the Native States.

Maulmain, 2nd April 1864.

Dear Sir,— I have watched for some time with much interest, the exertions being made by the great commercial bodies in England, to open a road of communication with the provinces of Western China through British Burmah and the native intermediate States. The efforts are worthy of great results, as doubtless the results will far exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

Captain Sprye's proposition for a railway to Western China was the first to call public attention to this important subject, and it has been since advocated with more or less success up to the present time, and attracting attention from those more practical means at our disposal than it ought to have done; from physical and financial causes this scheme will not be followed out in our day and generation, even if the first of these obstacles could be easily overcome, which, however, is quite impossible.—They would still be another which would practically prevent the scheme, the absolute want of data of the amount of trade it would open out. As an initiatory project it could not be entered upon as, however anxious commercial men may be to have new markets to which they may have access, they will not be induced to advance large amounts upon an enterprise that cannot be supported by irrefragable statistics and existing trade. Of these then there are at present none, and until some practical and reliable calculation can be formed, we ought to be satisfied with some less expensive scheme to test the capabilities and resources of those regions we are all interested in knowing and throwing open to our commerce and civilization.

There are at present two channels of communication at our disposal, the river Irrawaddy and Salween, which have their sources somewhere in China or in Tibet; these rivers ought to be made at first the highways of our trade, the Irrawaddy is not navigable for steamers beyond a few miles above Mandalay, the present capital of Burmah Proper, but as by treaty we are allowed free ingress and egress, besides being permitted to hold ground in the dominions of the King of Burmah, emporiums, like those of the early efforts of the late East India Company in India, could be established, and from thence the communication might be continued by covered boats suitable to the exigencies to be encountered in the upward journey, and a River Company that would guarantee the delivery of goods and the safe landing of passengers in this way at both ends of the river would eventually meet with much success. This scheme could be at once entered upon, and would not require at first a very heavy outlay, but from the very unsatisfactory state of our relations with Burmah Proper, it would be more prudent to previously obtain a guarantee from Government that it will enforce the strict observance of the Treaty and encourage the development of such enterprises; under such a promise there would remain nothing but a well directed perseverance to yield the most profitable results.

The other and not less important highway is that of the river Salween. This river is very little known, but from the accounts I have been able to glean from native sources, will be most important when thrown open, as it is navigable into China and is even there a considerable stream of some depth, and it flows through a well populated country both before and after reaching China. Tracing this river downwards it is navigable until it reaches the mountain districts which are a little to the north of the British frontier. It here intersects the mountain ranges which are numerous, many of them reaching to a height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and in these intersections are to be found masses of rock obstructing the channel. The most important of which occurs about 90 miles from Maulmain and is called the Great Rapids or Falls, supposed to exist from a natural declivity in the bed of the river and which is said to be of rather a formidable character. With this one exception all the others, it is considered, can be removed by blasting or other artificial means, and are of very trifling dimensions when the great results that may follow are taken into consideration.

If it should be found after a scientific survey that the greater portion of these difficulties cannot be removed, it is quite possible to form an emporium above and below this obstruction with a road of communication between on either of its banks, which would be of inconsiderable length and in construction of no very great difficulty. But this even may be unnecessary as it is said that there is a Channel on one side that if not already sufficient might probably not be beyond the power of science to widen.

It is the opinion of those acquainted with the subject that money spent on a scientific survey of river would not be thrown away, and that for a very trifling outlay (when compared to a Railway traversing a very mountainous region, and more especially when the practical results will be nearly the same) the obstacles could be removed and the river made navigable. The matter demands more interest and advocacy than it has yet received, and it is for this purpose that I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to this less expensive and more feasible plan of opening two important highways at considerable distances from each other into those regions we desire our commerce and friendly intercourse should reach.

In December last, Colonel Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British-Burmah, organized an expedition to explore this river, and entrusted the difficult task to Lieutenant Watson, Assistant Commissioner, and Lieutenant Sconce, late of the Indian Navy, and now Master Attendant of Moulmain. Whether these officers possess the scientific and practical knowledge required for such a task I am unable to say; it would have been more desirable, and it would have saved time to have had an experienced Civil Engineer associated with them in the expedition, and whose report and estimate could be produced at the same time as the political and topographical information of the journey. It is of great consequence that in any future expedition this great desideratum should be accomplished, as much time will otherwise be lost.

These officers started on their journey and succeeded in reaching without interruption one of the provinces subject to the King of Burmah, when they were at once stopped by orders which had evidently been forwarded by His Majesty, and who no doubt was aware of the nature of their journey, for up to the present time this road had always been open to travellers. They have in consequence proceeded to Mandalay to ascertain the reasons for this prohibition, and to complain of the insulting treatment they experienced. Their very important task has thus been most vexatiously stopped and from a source from which assistance was more to have been expected. It is quite against the text and spirit of the treaty, and it should not be allowed to be passed over without the gravest remonstrances being made, and some further concessions given on the part of the King for satisfactorily and immediately carrying out the intentions of our Indian Government.

You will observe by the Indian newspapers that there are other grave deviations from the conditions of the treaty on the part of the King of Burmah, who it is generally believed has no intention to continue to acknowledge or concede its conditions. The policy hitherto adopted by Colonel Phayre towards the King is far too temporizing and conciliatory and is now yielding its natural fruit. The only good results that the mercantile community of British Burmah can now expect from this treaty is from the pressure that will be put on the Home Government by the great commercial bodies in England insisting on a strict fulfilment of the treaty and an extension, rather than a curtailment, of its stipulations. It is lamentable to experience the hasty blight of a grand and dazzling future, which we all till lately expected the succes and prosperity of millions to be destroyed or delayed indefinitely by the ignorant and unreasonable caprice of a petty tyrant discarding in a most insulting manner the serious obligations he voluntarily, but premeditatedly, entered into, and this, too, without the slightest cause beyond a personal jealous fear that we may deprive him of the wholesale monopoly he has established in his country of its entire productions or divert from him the trade existing with Western China.

If we submit to such acts we have now to complain of and allow our treaties to be broken with impunity, the development of our commerce and the amelioration of the vast masses of people inhabiting the Western Provinces of China will be indefinitely postponed, and considering the causes unjustifiably and morally so.

It is said that Colonel Phayre is about to reimpose and increase those frontier duties that were taken off at the time the Treaty was signed or put in force; but this species of retort, although it produces a severe punishment on the nation generally, will not actually fall on the guilty party, and, therefore, fails to create that conviction and fear of doing wrong which the immediate expectation of punishment produces, and which it is the imperative duty of the English government to enforce the moment its treaty is disregarded, its immediate servants insulted, the rights of its subjects endangered, and their enterprise imperilled.

The re-imposition of high duties will virtually seal up the King's dominions from our enterprise, the very thing he desires, and cannot be looked upon in any other light than a retrogressive policy.

An immediate appeal from all the mercantile bodies to the Government before it may compromise itself by any temporising course will be of the utmost consequence, and it is in the belief of the efficacy of this intercession that I have taken upon myself the duty of laying before you without delay the actual course events are now taking and to urge you to adopt such steps in unison with the other associations as the circumstances may warrant your doing—I am, dear Sir, &c. &c.

Richard Snadden.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Erskine, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp).

IMPORTANT TO GUARDIANS.

Dugdoo bin Dawood Tellee, Appellant, vs. Shaik Sahib Wullud Budroodeen Kamblay, Respondent.

In this case, which is of importance as showing the liabilities of guardians in the disposal of the property of minors, Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Dhirajlall, appeared on behalf of the appellant; Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Pandoorung, for the respondent.

The facts of the case are fully set forth in the following judgment, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp:—

This was a hearing on review of a decree of the Sudder Adawlut pronounced on the 10th of June 1861 in this cause. The plaint was filed by Shaik Sahib, the plaintiff and present respondent, against the appellant Dugdoo, his brother Lulloo, and paternal grandmother Keemee, which two last named persons had been the guardians of Dugdoo during his minority. It prayed that Shaik Sahib, the plaintiff, might be declared absolutely entitled to a dwelling-house purchased by him for the sum of Rs. 375, while Dugdoo was a minor, from his guardians Lulloo and Keemee, and conveyed by those guardians by deed of the 10th August A. D. 1852 (exhibit 18) to the plaintiff Shaik Sahib. He mentioned in his plaint that Rs. 365, part of the purchase money paid by him for the house, was employed in paying off the claim of one Budroodin to whom the guardians had previously mortgaged it, and the remaining Rs. 10 had been paid to the guardians on their own private account, and that possession of the house had been given to him under his deed, but that Dada Sudla Mahomed had, under a decree obtained by him against Lulloo and Keemee in their character as guardians of Dugdoo, attached the house subsequently to the purchase thereof by the plaintiff, and that he (the plaintiff) had filed a suit against Dada to raise the attachment, which suit had been decided against him (the plaintiff) in the Court of Original Jurisdiction, also in the Appellate Court, and finally on special appeal in the Sudder Adawlut; and that he thereupon paid into Court Rs. 203-4-6, the amount of Dada's claim, and thereby removed the attachment. Neither Lulloo nor Keemee has taken defence to the present suit. Keemee has died since it commenced. Dugdoo in his answer denied all knowledge of, or participation in, the dealings of his guardians with the plaintiff Shaik Sahib, and so denied the authority of his guardians to sell or convey the house to the plaintiff, and alleged that the deed of conveyance was fraudulent, and had been so declared by the decrees in the suit in which Shaik Sahib (the present plaintiff) was plaintiff, and Dada Sudla Mahomed was defendant, which latter decrees, Dugdoo contended, estopped Shaik Sahib from now relying on the same deed. Dugdoo also denied that the payment of the sum of Rs. 203-4-6 into Court in satisfaction of the claim of Dada was made at his request. The Moonsiff (Purshotum Sudeshwar) on the 28th June A. D. 1860 decreed in favor of the plaintiff Shaik Sahib. In the earlier part of the Moonsiff's judgment it is not quite clear whether he concludes positively that the consideration money of the plaintiff's deed of purchase was expended by the guardians for the benefit of the defendant Dugdoo in payment of ancestral debts, or merely that it probably was so expended. The Moonsiff then proceeds thus:—"And supposing that the money was borrowed not for paying off ancestral debts, but for some other purpose, yet it is proposed that at the time when the deed was executed by the guardians, the defendant Dugdoo was a minor and was living with them and his marriage was performed by them. This is proved by plaintiff's witnesses. Dugdoo does not deny that he was taken care of and married by his guardians. He does not show that they are ill-behaved persons, or that the sum obtained in respect of the house was expended in an improper manner; inasmuch, therefore, as he does not show this, it is necessary to consider that this sum was expended for his use. Therefore, according to Hindu Law the deed was binding on him. 2ndly. As to the objection which the defendant Dugdoo makes, that during his minority his guardians did not dispose of his property in a proper manner, and that he was not willing to abide by their disposition, this is only a pretence to defraud his creditors, because it is not proper for him to object to this, as he did not object to what was done by his guardians to his advantage. 3dly At the time when the plaintiff bought the house, the money due to the mortgagees of the guardians was paid, and the minor was living under the protection of the guardians. The plaintiff did not advance the money, knowing that the guardians were using the money in an improper manner. The plaintiff has, therefore, done all that he was bound to do in purchasing this property. If, therefore, the defendant Dugdoo wished that he should not be burdened with this debt, he ought to have shown that the guardians made an improper use of the money, but he has not done this. His defence, therefore, is ungrounded and improper." Upon the passages we must observe that whether the minor Dugdoo resided with his guardians, and whether his marriage was performed by them, are questions immaterial to the main question, viz: the validity of the plaintiff's deed of purchase, unless it be shown that the sale to plaintiff was made for the purchase of realizing funds absolutely requisite for the maintenance of Dugdoo and for the payment of his marriage expenses. Upon the same passages we must further remark that the Moonsiff seems to have cast the *onus* of disproving the proper application of the purchase money and the propriety of the sale of the house to the plaintiff by the guardians upon Dugdoo. The Moonsiff appears to have held that the decrees in the plaintiff (Shaik Sahib's) suit against Dada were not a bar to Shaik Sahib in the present suit. To this and the preceding point we shall revert presently. The Moonsiff, lastly, seems to have held that the payment of Dada's claim by the plaintiff, after the unsuccessful termination of his suit against Dada, was made at the request of Dugdoo's guardians and that Dugdoo was then of full age. It is not perhaps very clear whether the Moonsiff intended to find as a positive fact that Dugdoo was a party to that request. He appears, however, to treat Dugdoo as aware of the payment of Dada's claim by Shaik Sahib. Against the Moonsiff's decree, in favour of the plaintiff Shaik Sahib, Dugdoo appealed to the Zillah Judge, Mr. Charles Forbes, who on the 10th of January 1861, affirmed the decree of the Moonsiff. The curial part of Mr. Forbes's decree was as follows:—"The Appellate Court finds the questions for its consideration to be—'Is the deed of sale of the 10th August 1852 a genuine and trustworthy document,' and—'Had Lulloo and Keemee as guardians of the appellant Dugdoo, the right to dispose of the house if they thought proper?' and is of opinion that the deed of sale is a genuine and trustworthy document, and that Lulloo and Keemee, as guardians of Dugdoo, had authority to dispose of the house. There can be no doubt that the purchase money was expended by the said guardians in paying off some of Dugdoo's father's debts, and there is nothing whatever to show that they did any thing in so doing to the detriment of their ward, the appellant Dugdoo's, interests. If Dugdoo had any objections to the possession of respondent Shaik Sahib, he ought to have made them known when Shaik Sahib paid the sum of Rs. 203-4-6 into Court to prevent the house being sold over his head in pursuance of a decree obtained by Dada against Lulloo and Keemee, Dugdoo himself being at that time of age. The Moonsiff's decree is on these grounds affirmed, and respondent Shaik Sahib's title to the house affirmed. All costs Rs. 207-7-7 on the appellant Dugdoo."

Dugdoo having appealed to the Sudder Adawlut against the decree of the Zillah Judge, the Sudder Adawlut (Messrs. Keays and Newton presiding) on the 10th June 1861, affirmed the decree of the Zillah Judge with costs. On the 11th of September 1861 Dugdoo presented a petition of review, the statements in which were not very intelligible, but seem to have been intended to present the following points:—

1st.—That the decrees in the plaintiff's suit against Dada estopped the plaintiff from maintaining this suit, albeit that Dugdoo had not been a party to the suit against Dada.

2nd.—That, notwithstanding the conclusions of fact adverse to Dugdoo at which the Zillah Judge arrived on the evidence, it was competent for the Sudder Adawlut to have reversed his decree on the ground set forth in point No. 1.

3rd.—That the guardians had no power to sell the house and that the purchase money was not expended on Dugdoo.

4th.—That the Judge's finding, that Dugdoo, though of age, did not object to the payment of Dada's claim by the plaintiff, was not sufficient to confer any right on the plaintiff to the house as against Dugdoo, and that the payment was made by the plaintiff in his own wrong and without the consent of Dugdoo.

5th.—That the plaintiff's remedy (if any) in respect of exhibit No. 8 was a personal one against the guardians only.

After due notice of the presentation of the petition of review had been given to the respondent Shaik Sahib, the Sudder Adawlut (Mesrs Kinloch Forbes and Newton presiding) on the 10th of March 1862 ordered that petition to be registered. On the 16th November 1863 the cause was argued on review before the High Court (present K. Forbes J.; Erskine, J.; and Westropp, J.) by Mr. White for the appellant and by Mr. Chisholm Anstey for the respondent, where judgment was reserved. Although the present defendants were not parties to the plaintiff's suit against Dada, the decrees in it appear to have been admitted in evidence in this suit without objection on either side. We find them referred to by the plaintiff in his plaint as furnishing the reason for his eventually paying off the claim of Dada, the execution creditor, and on the other hand the defendant relies on them as estopping the plaintiff from maintaining the present suit upon the deed. The decrees, therefore, are in evidence. It remains to be considered whether they are conclusive. Upon the question of estoppel, we see no good reason for differing from the ruling of the Sudder Adawlut and of the Courts below, and we arrive at that conclusion whether we look to the old Regulations—(Reg: II of 1827 Sec. XXI. Clause III. and Reg. IV of 1827—Sec. XXV) or to the new Civil Procedure Code, Act VIII. of 1859 Sec. II, or as the law as administered in England. The "matter in dispute," that is to say the question properly at issue in the plaintiff's suit aginst Dada, was whether the plaintiff's deed of purchase was valid against Dada, an execution creditor. It is true that the Moonsiff appears to have founded his original decree in that suit upon the ground that the proper expenditure of the money raised on the house had not been proved, and that the whole of the transactions of the guardians with respect to it were illegal. He also seemed to think that a suit to raise Dada's attachment would lie only for Dugdoo and not for Shaik Sahib. He, therefore, nonsuited Shaik Sahib, but reserved permission for the guardians, if they thought proper, to file a suit on behalf of Dugdoo to raise the attachment. On appeal to the Judge of the Koncan (Mr. Keays) he, on the 17th November 1854, reversed the Moonsiff's decision and ordered further enquiry, especially into the question of the proper expenditure of the purchase money mentioned in the deed, and that the plaintiff should be at liberty to produce further evidence on that point. He also directed that the Shastree should be consulted, and that the age of Dugdoo should be carefully ascertained. Neither the Moonsiff nor the Judge laid down the real issue in the case clearly. They both wandered from the point. The Moonsiff on the new trial considered the deed to be proved, but decreed against the plaintiff because it "had been obtained in a fraudulent manner for the purpose of preventing Dada from recovering his dues which had been awarded him in a decree." On appeal to the Assistant Judge, Mr. Cameron, he on the 4th February 1858 approved the Moonsiff's decree. Adverting to the dates of Dada's decree (6th August 1852) against the guardians his petition for execution 11th August 1852, the attachment 13th August 1852, and to the fact that the date of the plaintiff's deed was the 10th August 1852,—that is four days after Dada's decree,—and one day before his application for execution. Mr. Cameron held distinctly that the plaintiff's deed of purchase was "manifestly obtained to evade the sale of the property, on a decree carefully obtained" that is to say, that the deed was fraudulent and void as against Dada, the execution creditor. The Sudder Adawlut affirmed Mr. Cameron's decree.

The question properly at issue in the present suit is, whether the same deed is valid against Dugdoo? It was perfectly possible that a sale of the house may have been made which should have been fraudulent and void against Dada and other creditors either of the father of Dugdoo or of Dugdoo himself, incurred properly on his behalf by his guardians, and yet that the same sale may have been highly beneficial to Dugdoo the minor, if made at a very remunerative price or under other circumstances of advantage to him. It would have been extra-judicial on the part of the Courts which disposed of Shaik Sahib's suit against Dada to have made any declaration as to the validity or invalidity of the deed as regarded Dugdoo who was not a party to that suit. The matter in dispute in this suit, that is, the validity of the deed as against Dugdoo being wholly different from the matter in dispute in the suit againt Dada viz. the validity of the deed as against him, the case clearly does not fall within Reg. II. of 1827 Sec. I. Clause 3. That Section and Regulation IV. of 1827, Sec. XXV. must, we think, be read together as being *in pari materia*. It is very probable that they were both intended to apply only to suits between the same parties or persons deriving directly under them. The words "grounds of action" which occur in the latter enactment seem to have been used synonymously with the phrase "matter in dispute" in the former and were not probably intended to go beyond the cope of that phrase. Even, however, if this were not so, this case does not fall within Sec. XXV. of Reg. IV. of 1827, inasmuch as Shaik Sahib's ground of action against Dada was the alleged wrongful attachment by Dada of the house. It is true that the deed of purchase (exhibit 18) was the reason, or one of the reasons, assigned by Shaik Sahib as showing the wrongful character of the attachment, but it was not itself the ground or cause of action although *incidentally* resorted to in that action. Moreover in the present suit the plaintiff (Shaik Sahib) relies not only upon the deed, but also upon the subsequent acquiescence of Dugdoo, and upon his (the plaintiff's) having relieved the house from Dada's attachment. These latter points made by the plaintiff may or may not be strong. The alleged grounds of action, however, in the present suit cannot be said to be identical with the ground of action in the suit against Dada. The arguments already used with respect to the phrases "matter in dispute" and "grounds of action" employed in the Regulations of 1827 are likewise applicable to the second section of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859.) There is, however, another reason why this case does not come within that section, namely, that its operation is expressly confined to suit between the same parties or between parties under whom they claim. It is unnecessary to say that Dugdoo cannot be considered as claiming either under Shaik Sahib or under Dada who were the parties in the former suit.

In England in like manner judgment *inter parties* binds only parties and privies thereto. 2 Smith's Leading cases 439,441,3rd edition, and, even as against them, it will be evidence only, and not conclusive, unless specially pleaded by way of estoppel. Ibid—2 Taylor on evidence par. 1207, 1st edition. A judgment *in rem* will bind all persons whomsoever whether they were or were not parties or privies to it. Ibid—and *Scott* vs *Shearman* 2 W. Bl. 977. Roscoes N. P. 139, 5th edition, Mr. Smith defines a judgment *in rem* to be "an adjudication pronounced upon the *status* of some particular subject matter, by a tribunal having competent authority for that purpose." He adds "such an adjudication being a most solemn declaration from the proper and accredited quarter that the *status* of the things adjudicated upon is as declared, concludes all persons from saying that the *status* of the thing adjudicated upon was not such as declared by the adjudication—which very declaration operates accordingly upon the *status* of the thing adjudicated upon, and, *ipso facto*, renders it such as it is thereby declared to be." The principal examples of the effect of judgments *in rem* occur in the Spiritual, Admiralty and Revenue Courts. Mr. Taylor (vol. II. 1st edition p. 1100-1101, par. 1208-1209) shows that Mr. Smith's definition of a judgment *in rem* is not perfect, but admits the difficulty, if not impossibility, of giving one which would be open to fewer objections, and accordingly, in lieu of a definition, supplies a list of those adjudications which are unquestionably regarded as judgments *in rem*. Such a case as the judgment in the suit of Shaik Sahib against Dada does not appear in that list. The absence of such a case, however, would not by any means be conclusive. But it is a settled rule of English Law that neither a judgment *in rem* nor a judgment *inter partes* is evidence of any matter which may or may not have been controverted, or which came collaterally in question, on which was incidentally cognizable or which can only be inferred by argument from the judgment. *Duchess of Kingston's case* 20 Hewell's State Trials 538 S. C. 2 Smith's L. C. 424-425 2 bid 438 Blackham's case 1 Salk. 290. Roscoes N. P. 5th edition, 136. Carter *vs.* James, 13 M. & W. 137. Even to bind parties and privies the judgment must have directly decided the point which is in issue in the second suit. Ricardo *vs.* Garicias, 12 Clark, & F. 368 & (per Lord Campbell) 401, Attorney General *vs.* King, 5 Price 195.

In Shaik Sahib's suit against Dada, the real issue being whether the deed of purchase (No. 18) was fraudulent and void against Dada, facts may have been proved in support of the affirmative of that issue which would perhaps have also gone far to establish that the same deed was also fraudulent and void as against Dugdoo. But as already stated that is a further and other disposition which was not and could not properly have been at issue in that suit. The *status* of Dada with regard to that deed, or, of the deed with regard to Dada, was one thing and the *status* of Dugdoo with regard to the same deed, or, of it with regard to Dugdoo, is a totally different thing. Though incidentally facts may have been elicted in the suit against Dada, which may have been sufficient to show that the deed was fraudulent and void not only against him but also against Dugdoo, this Court cannot hold that the decrees in that suit are absolutely conclusve upon the plaintiff in the present suit in which he seeks a declaration of the validity of the deed (No. 18), against Dugdoo and his guardians. The 1st and 2nd points of the petition of review are disposed of by that ruling. As to the 3rd & 5th points it is desirable to refer to some of the authorities relating to transactions with infants and their guardians. Sir Thomas Strange (Vol. I. Hindoo Law, p. 203) inculcates in the most forcible terms the necessity of caution and inquiry on the part of persons dealing with minors "who (he says) in general will not be found but by necessary acts, or such as are evidently for their benefit; the jealousy, in their favour of the Hindu, corresponding with that of the English Law." Sir W. H. Macnaughten (Principles of Hindoo Law, Chap. VII. page 119, Wilson's Edition) remarks: "As to the power of guardians over the property of their wards, I apprehend that much misapprehension exists." Quoting Colebrook (on Obligations and Contracts Chap. X., para 585) he adds: "As I understand the provisions on the subject, minors are under the protection of the Law favoured in all things which are for their benefit, and not prejudiced by anything to their disadvantage." Sir W. H. Macnaughten further observes, (p. 120) "Where the heir is a minor, the creditor must wait until the minority expires before he can come upon the assets for the liquidation of his debts. Subject to this condition, the son must pay his father's debts, as well as all *necessary* debts contracted on his account during his minority;" and again (at page 127) "A guardian may indeed dispose of a portion to meet a necessity arising for the minor's subsistence; but no necessity can by possibility arise for disposing of any portion to pay the minor's father's debts, for he must cease to be a minor before he can be liable." See also Borrodaile's Reports, vol. 176, and a Madras case cited by Sir W. H. Macnaughten (Principles of Hindu Law, 127 and 1 Colebrooke's Digest p. 291. para. CLXXXVII.)

We are not by any means to be understood as asserting that either in the Moffussil of this Presidency or within the local jurisdiction of this Court the doctrine laid down by Sir W. H. Macnaughten, that the creditor of a deceased Hindu must wait for payment until the heir attain his majority, prevails. It is easy to conceive cases in which it would be far more beneficial to the heir if he have no money or other personal estate out of which the debts may be paid, to sell a portion of the immoveble estate in order to pay the debts of his ancestor or his own properly incurred debts for necessaries, rather than to allow a heavy rate of interest on those debts to consume the whole of the estate. Such a partial sale might be the only means of preserving any portion of his patrimony. In England, however, no prudent guardian would attempt to act in such cases without the sanction of the Court of Chancery. He, moreover, could not in England convey to a purchaser a good title. The guardian's power there over real estate is of a very limited character. He cannot (except under special Statutes) grant even a lease for any longer term than the infant's minority. In England in the case of an estate being devised or decending, or coming to an infant subject to a mortgage, the mortgagee is not bound to wait until the infant attains his majority, he (the mortgagee) is entitled, on bill filed in equity, to foreclose the infant on non-payment, giving him a day to show cause after coming of age, against the decree, which permission to show cause does not entitle him, except in cases of fraud or collusion to unravel the account, or to redeem, but merely to show error in the decree. See the authorities collected in Chambers on Infants, p. 572, Ed. of 1842. Assuming that the guardians of a Hindu infant have the power of selling his immovable estate, we have no hesitation in saying that it behoves the purchaser to ascertain at his peril that the sale is necessary and for the benefit of the infant, and that, therefore, the *onus* lay upon the plaintiff to establish those facts to the satisfaction of the Court, and that no presumption could properly have been made against Dugdoo, even though he may not have taken the initiative in attempting to disprove the necessity for, and propriety of, the sale. In making the last foregoing remark we are not to be understood as conveying an opinion that there was not any evidence offered in negation of those facts by Dugdoo. It would be impossible to say so in the face of the decrees pronounced against the plaintiff in his suit against Dada, although those decrees are not absolutely conclusive on the point. The Zillah Judge in his decree finds that the deed of the 10th August 1852 (exhibit 18) is a genuine and trustworthy document, and that the guardians had authority to dispose of the house and that the purchase money was expended in paying off some of Dugdoo's father's debts, and that there was no detriment occasioned thereby to Dugdoo. But there is no finding that the sale was absolutely necessary and for the benefit of Dugdoo. In ascertaining whether the sale is for the benefit of the infant—full adequacy of price is a most important question. It has not escaped our notice that Mr. Cameron, in his decree in the suit against Dada, incidentally observes that the house which the plaintiff admits he has purchased for Rs 375 was then worth Rs 700. In the present case the Moonsiff erroneously cast upon Dugdoo the burden of disproving the propriety of the sale. The tendency of the Judge (Mr. C. Forbes), though not so clearly indicated, is in the same direction. Neither he nor the Moonsiff laid down any clear or distinct issue as to the necessity for the sale as well as its propriety, or as to the adequacy of the price—a point which they seem to have wholly ignored. We feel bound, therefore, on these grounds to reverse their decrees as well as the decree of the Sudder Adawlut of the 10th June 1861, which affirmed them. There must therefore be a new trial on the suits.

On such new trial the exhibits No. 22 (dated 16th January 1850) No. 21 (dated 25th January 1850) and No. 20 (dated 19th February 1852) will require the careful attention of the trying Court. By exhibit No. 22 the guardians obtained the house now in dispute in exchange for a house belonging to the infant, an act which &c., &c., was a great stretch of the authority of guardians. However Shaik Sahib, who claims under those guardians, cannot dispute the validity of that exchange, and that the house now in dispute thereby became the property of the infant Dugdoo for whom the guardians were acting. It may be well to ascertain what became of the sum of Rs. 350 paid on that occasion by Dada by way of equality of exchange. Exhibits Nos. 21 and 20 are both mortgages of the newly-acquired house by the guardians of Dugdoo to Budroodin. If the purchase money paid by Shaik Sahib under exhibit 18 was applied in payment of the amount due on these mortgages, *prima facie* it would appear to have been an application of the purchase money not in payment of the debts of Dugdoo's father but of the guradians. It may, however, on investigation the debts appear that to Budroodin were incurred necessarily and for the benefit of the minor or to procure the means of paying his father's debts. As to the fourth point, the effect of the payment of Dada's claim by the plaintiff, there cannot be any doubt that in order to render the appellant Dugdoo or his property in any respect liable, the plaintiff would be bound to show that he made the payment "at the instance either express or implied of the defendant, or that the act was subsequently recognized by him. For it is a clearly established principal, that no assumpsit will be raised by the more voluntary payment of the debt of another person; inasmuch as one man cannot become the creditor of another without his knowledge or consent." *Stokes vs Lewis*, 1 P. R. 20, and the cases collected in Chitty on Contracts, 5th edition 5-15 5-16. There we have no clear or satisfactory finding, that the consent of Dugdoo either express or implied, has been given to the payment. In the event of the Court below coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff's purchase deed cannot be upheld, it will scarcely be necessary for it to consider in this suit whether, even supposing that the payment of Rs. 203-4-6 was made with the knowledge of Dugdoo, that payment creates a lien on the house in favour of the plaintiff as a salvage creditor to that extent, or only gives to the plaintiff a right to proceed against Dugdoo personally for the amount. Shaik Sahib has not framed his present suit so as to charge either the house or Dugdoo with a debt, prayer of his plaint seeks nought save a declaration of title in the plaintiff as absolute owner of the house.

The Court reverse the decree of the Sudder Adawlut, dated the 10th June 1861, and the decrees of the Judge (Mr. C. Forbes) and of the Moorsiff (Purshotum Shadeshwar) and direct that this cause be tried again upon the merits, and that the costs of this review and of this suit abide the result of such new trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSING LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Curiosity" in a letter headed "Editors vs. Detectives," wishes for information concerning a certain letter supposed to be stolen from Mr. Forjett's office, and published in the *Deccan Herald*.

I say supposed to be stolen, because, from what I have heard, it never was stolen; and thereby hangs a tale, if what is told me be correct, of one of the most scandalous breaches of trust ever committed by one man to another. I say again, if it be true, the individual named sent a copy of the letter to the *Deccan Herald*, at the expense of a trusting friend, and involving the suspicion of a whole body of subordinate clerks, his name should be execrated throughout Bombay.

Who will come forward with facts to denounce this "gentleman"? and hold him up to the contempt he merits.

CURIOSITY II.

A CYLONE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I shall feel extremely obliged by your inserting in your valuable journal the following remarks of my voyage from Liverpool to Bombay in the ship *John Stuart* of Bombay.

In February experienced very unsettled weather off the Cape of Good Hope, in 40° 30′ south and 78° east, with dense fogs and light rain for 22 days, wind from NE. to SE.; in 24° to 14° south and 76° east had violent gusts of wind from NNE. to ENE. with terrific thunder and lightning and high cross sea, Barometer and Aneroid fluctuating very much.

On the 24th of March, the weather having a very threatening appearance and the wind veering several points with hard squalls from north to ENE. with a high confused sea, took in furled and secured all sails, sent down royal yards and booms and made every thing well taut on deck and hove ship to on the port tack as a cyclone must have been passing near us, the Barometer and Aneroid indicating it. after having been hove to for 14 hours the weather cleared up, but still leaving a tremendous sea. Wore ship round and made all necessary sail, we had no south east trade wind from NE to ENE, when in 5° south and 78° east fell into light variable airs and calms, and from thence to 4° 30′ north were 31 days.

In 5° 15′ to 8° north and 76° east on the 17th and 18th April had violent squalls from NE to west with fearful thunder and lightning and torrents of rain, Barometer and Aneroid very low.

April 19th (midnight) had some fearful squalls from NE to SE with terrific thunder and lightning and torrents of rain, balls of fire flying about in all directions, and the heavens one sheet of dark red fire.

April 22nd, off Cochin (at 8-30 P.M.), had some fearful gusts of wind from the NE, and, before we could get the sails secured taut, mizen top gallant sail, inner jib, and upper main topsail all went into ribbons, the thunder and lightning was dreadful and the rain came down in a perfect deluge filling the decks above the combings of the hatchway. It would be quite impossible to state the number of tons of water that was on the ship deck at one time, the covering board being high there was no other chance of the water escaping but through the scupper holes, everything was well secured on deck so that it could not get below. From the 23rd till our arrival in the port yesterday had fine weather.—I remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

A. W. LEMON,
Commanding ship *John Stuart*.

Bombay, 30th April.

THE REFORMERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The *Times of India* has reproduced an article which appeared in the *Indu Prakash* of the 25th April in connection with our native reformers. The vulgarity of the article is only equalled by its inconsequent reasoning and the sickly tone of morality which pervades it. In fact people who are admitted behind the screen could discern its inspiration in a moment. Men who are striving with all their might and means against what they believe to be social evils of no ordinary magnitude, and who in the strife have made no inconsiderable sacrifice, are denounced as persons without character, position, &c., and almost in the same breath we are told that nothing could be more ill-considered or gross than the criticisms on them which have appeared in certain quarters. A writer who exhibits such a debasing spectacle of moral feeling proves himself utterly incompetent to judge of the higher motives which animate the breasts of our small band of trusty reformers. It is no secret that some of these young men have enormous difficulties to contend with. Nor is it denied that, instead of evading the responsibilities entailed upon them by their position, they have honestly tried to meet them boldly in the face. Ashamed to own that others do their duty the writer of the article compounds with his conscience by accusing the reformers of showing too much zeal or too much moderation. My object, however, is not the vindication of the character of the young men libelled in the said article but to contradict authoritatively certain statements made regarding them in connection with two meetings held respectively at Dr. Wilson's and Mr. K. Madhavadass's houses. We are told that the young men broke their oaths. Than this nothing can be more calumnious. No oath nor anything approaching to it was ever administered or attempted to be given or taken. It is a pure fiction. 2ndly. It is stated that a formal document was drawn up and signed by some of the men then present. Nothing of the kind. Either the writer has told a deliberate falsehood or has been led into the belief by the misrepresentations of others. The latter supposition is more probable, because I am informed that Dr. Wilson himself condemned the original correspondence which was inserted some time ago in the *Bombay Gazette* as a violation of the hospitality of his house. Both meetings were strictly of a private character. It was so distinctly understood at the time.

How utterly worthless and abandoned must be the character of a writer, who in plain violation of the rules of society and of the clear understanding of the meetings not only published what he had bound himself not to publish, but blended falsehoods with his report the more to bring the reformers into odium and ridicule. How indignant would an Englishman feel when what was meant to be kept private as the result of friendly conversation meets the gaze of the public through the instrumentality of the very person in whom confidence was reposed. But how intense this feeling must become when he finds that the person confided in not being satisfied with committing a breach of trust has the meanness and audacity to publish falsehoods. I believe that Dr. Wilson has been sorely annoyed at the publication in the *Gazette* of the letter containing an accountin certain material points of things which never took place. Before concluding my letter I would ask of the apologists of moral cowardice whether it is not more honourable and humane to keep our connections in matters not connected either with morality or religion than needlessly to separate and cast off those whom we cherish. Where is the code of Ethics which calls upon a man to part from a loving wife or children for the sake of enjoying the pleasure of the society of friends exclusively? What the peace party wants the reformers to do is this: Do as we dictate to you even in matters having not the remotest connection with one's conscience or moral laws. Tear yourselves away from those whom you cherish in order to form a society of persons having similar views. That in so doing you will inflict eternal misery upon those who rely on your protection is a matter of perfect indifference.

JUSTICE.

Mr. RICHARDSON and HIS SHERISTEDAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—"Fiat Justitia" has come forward, in the issue of the *Times of India* of the 25th instant, with the noble object of defending the absent; but having no acquaintame with Mr. Richardson, and knowing nothing about Ahmednuggur from his own confession it is no wonder that he does not happen to be—nor for aught that may appear to the contrary, does he care to be—in possession of all the facts relating to the now famous case of the poor Sheristedar of the Ahmednuggur Adawlut; and that consequently he quite overshoots his mark. "The Nazir or Sheriff of the Ahmednuggur court," says 'Fiat Justitia', "informed Mr. Richardson, in writing, that one of the peons of his Court, *employed in execution work*, was clandestinely kept by Maheshwar in his house, as a domestic servant, that is to say,"(an explanation, by the way, of 'F. J' of the Nazir's statement) "the man entrusted with the service of notices, judgments, attachments, &c., instead of attending to his proper business, was daily occupying himself with work of Maheshwar's private house." If the Nazir only wrote what he is here represented to have done, the only course Mr. Richardson would have been justified in taking was to ascertain how far the statements of the Nazir were correct; and the way in which he ought to have gone about the work was first to enquire as to the whereabouts of the peon at the time of the enquiry; and should he have been found loitering at the house of the Sheristdar, to have demanded from him an explanation as to what business he had there, and as to what he did or meant to do with the notices, judgments, attachments, &c. entrusted to him in the daily performance of his work, for service;—requiring at the same time the production of such of the documents as were still not served. Should his statements have not proved satisfactory, then the Sheristedar might have been taken to task to explain the whole,—but surely not till then. How Mr. Richardson could be too certain that the Nazir had not maliciously slandered the Sheristedar, when his long Indian and judicial experience must have taught him that such things were not of unfrequent occurrence?—and how could he be justified in at once suggesting the search of Maheshwar's house, to see if any Government Records were concealed there, when not a word was said, or a hint given, to that effect by the Nazir? The Nazir simply complained of the Sheristdar's clandestine use of a Government peon; and to suppose that the Judge on hearing what the Nazir had stated, very naturally felt anxious as to where the different processes issuing from his Court were kept, when the persons who ought to be serving them was alleged—neither proved, nor solemnly affirmed—and for any thing to the contrary, might have been so *alleged* in pure spite to the Sheristedar—to be at Maheshwar's house, is simply ridiculous. If the peon *daily* worked in the private house of Maheshwar, as was alleged by his adversaries, how was it possible for him to have at all served any notices, judgments, attachments, &c? And surely, the Ahmednuggur Judge does not mean to say that they were never served. For, if they were not, how was it possible for him to go on with his *own daily work*; and how could he have remained so long ignorant of the circumstance, till the Nazir took it into his head to write to him to apprize him of it? "Fiat Justitia's" shift of rendering "Government Records" into "notices, judgments, attachment, &c," is very amusing indeed!

"Suppose for instance," says 'Fiat Justitia,' "it came to the notice of the Postmaster General, that a delivery peon, every day on receiving his packet of letters, instead of delivering them, daily went and spent the day in the domestic service of one of the clerks of the post office;—would or would not" asks he, with an air of conscious pertinency, "the Postmaster General be quite justified under those circumstances, in writing to the Police Superintendent, and suggesting, that armed with a *legal warrant*, he should search the house of the said clerk for the packets of letters, daily entrusted to the peon, whom he illicitly employed in his domestic affairs"? In my humble opinion, the Postmaster General cannot, in the supposed case, be justified in suggesting anything of the kind hinted at; at all events, the Police Superintendent cannot be justified in acting upon the suggestion, unless the Postmaster General has sufficient grounds to believe that the delivery peon did not actually service illicitly at the house of the Post Office clerk; and that besides, he was in the habit of either destroying or otherwise surreptitiously sequestering the letters entrusted (if at all—which in the supposed case is extremely doubtful—) to his care, for delivery.

The Judge, in the daily discharge of his duties, must have had ample opportunities of knowing that persons entrusted with the serving of the processes of the Court could not, day after day, neglect the performance of their duties with impunity or without detection. Whether these duties are personally performed or by proxy is a distinct question. Nor even "is this the sum total of Mr. Richardson's office," He knew, for he had suggested, that armed with a *legal warrant* from the Magistrate, the Fouzdar would search the house of Maheshwar to see if any Government Records were kept there;—and he had no reason to doubt that his suggestion would not be immediately acted upon;—and that as Maheshwar was then with him in his kutchery, the search could not be *legally* proceeded with in his absence;—and yet, when Maheshwar was sent for by his friends for the purpose, he actually objected to permit him to leave the Court. Could any thing more arbitrary and despotic be conceived! "Fiat Justitia" in a second communication, tries in a round-about-way to show that the Judge did permit him to go. For the sake of justice it is devoutly to be hoped this was really the case. I am, however, afraid that the original conversion of the case is the correct one. The police officers that went to search Maheshwar's house, insisted upon going about their work without Maheshwar; and it was only the repeated remonstrance and protest of a native Magistrate, who happened to be in the house, that compelled them to desist till the Sheristedar's arrival. It is all very well to say that "it was the Police Superintendent, and not the Judge, who framed charges against Maheshwar for obstructing the police; and it was the subordinate of the Magistrate, and not the subordinate of the Judge, who tried the charges" That the charges were ridiculous as the decision and sentence were monstrous could not but be the fact,—seeing that the whole case was got up to serve the base purpose of, to say the least, an unholy clique; and who the prime mover—at all events the most interested mover—of the whole was is now too well known to the public to be easily defended or screened by any, however leniently or humanely disposed.

"Fiat Justitia" goes on to say, "it was Maheshwar's own fault that his rigorous imprisonment lasted ten days instead of so many hours;" as "an appeal from the decision of Ramchunder Amrit Dugle could have been made to the Judge. Without an appeal, he was precluded by law from moving in the matter. The assumption that the Judge would not have administered justice, is natural enough in a native journalist, but happily is not a feeling that could exist in an English mind." Is "Fiat Justitia" so very confident about his last statement?—And does he mean to say that the Judge at whose suggestion (I was almost inclined to say instigation) Maheshwar's house was illegally attempted to be searched, could have been the proper party to be appealed to; or if the appeal was made, the result would have been favourable to the poor Sheristedar? The reported antecedents of the Judge must have been read and studied to little purpose, if one were to answer this question in the affirmative. Whatever opinion "Fiat Justitia" may entertain of this particular "Englishman," the Press—not the Native part only, as could naturally be expected,—but the whole Press,—Native and English together,—have given too unequivocal a verdict on the conduct of Mr. Richardson, in the instance at issue, to be at all or easily mistaken by any. That the "English gentleman" of Ahmednuggur did actually mix himself up in "low intrigues," his very proceedings before and after the conviction and sentence by the Deputy Collector of the Sheristedar, and the annulment of them both by the High Court Judges, loudly proclaim to the would. The proceedings bear in their very face the stamp of complication in such legible characters that "he who runs may read." How else would "Fiat Justitia" account for the fact of the Sheristedar's having been made to sweep the kutchery of the Judge's Court—a place where the poor victim of judicial tyrany every day sat as the highest native subordinate official? If Maheshwar's treatment at the hands of the Police Superintendent was really bad, and at the hands of the Hindu Magistrate really infamous;—and if Mr Richardson was aware of the fact, and if he be not quite "so infamous, as the Native Journals in particular attempt to paint him, how was it that he, instead of assisting the poor man from the difficulties at least for the sake of Humanity, if not for that of Justice, on the contrary, used his supreme power over the discipline of the Jail to degrade him—a victim of Judicial jobbery, if nothing worse,—to the lowest possible extent.—And, what is more and to the purpose, why did he not reinstate him in his post, when the highest Judicial authority of the Presidency pronounced him innocent, and his Judicial oppressors as completely in the wrong?

The Native Press has long been putting forth statements altogether damaging to the character of Mr. Richardson, both as a dispenser of justice, and as a Christian gentleman; and this he has thought it best, for reasons better known to himself, to be allowed to remain undenied or unrefuted. Nothing has as yet succeeded to force him to come forward to meet the charges, though the whole of the Native Press has been moving heaven and earth to provoke him to it; and if Government were to insist on Mr. Richardson's criminally prosecuting those who are supposed to have lent themselves to the dissemination of those (alleged) atrocious falsehoods to his (Mr. Richardson's) detriment, "Fiat Justitia" may rest assured, nobody would be so much pleased as the Native Press itself—secure as it is in the full conviction of its being, at least for the once, in the right,—and no mistake.

29th April. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

BENGAL.

The Government Dockyard at Kidderpore is not, we are now informed, to be sold, but is to be put up to public competition on a long lease, the terms and conditions of which will be soon published by advertisement. We believe that, in the lease which will be given, the Government will reserve to itself the right of resumption of the Yard, in case of emergency, such as war; compensation, of course, being given to the lessees.—*Hurkaru, April 22.*

We hear that the salary of the new Office of the Accountant General in the Public Works Department, has been fixed at Rs. 36,000 per annum, and that of his First Assistant at Rs. 1,500 per mensem, increasing to Rs. 2,000, according to the new Rules of promotion. The pay of the Uncovenanted Second Assistant has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month, with a prospective increase of Rs. 1,500, that of the Third Rs. 700, increasing to Rs. 1,000 and the salary of the Fourth Assistant, at Rs. 400, gradually increasing to Rs. 600.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The Steamer "Sydney."—Intelligence has been received by the Steamer "India" which arrived from the Northern Ports on last Friday, that a disaster had befallen the Steamer "Sydney" between Masulipatam and Coconada, in consequence of which instead of proceeding to the latter place, she put in at the nearer port, Bimlipatam.—*Athenæum & Statesman, April 25.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A successful attempt at swindling was put into practice in the station the other day, by a person who has until recently held a commission in her Majesty's service. His name is Plowden, and he was attached as Ensign to the 42d Royal Highlanders at Dugshaie, until about three months ago, when he received his *conge* and was permitted to resign, that is to say, like the well bred dog, seeing preparations made to kick him down stairs, he coolly walked down to avoid the impending calamity. This heavy swell, armed with some fictitious documents, last pay certificates, and what not, said to be signed by the Paymaster of the 42nd, and which purported that he had drawn no pay for three months (which was true, and he might have added that he would be much longer ere he was entitled to any) and had seven hundred rupees at his credit in the Paymaster's hands (which was of course false), walked politely into the affections of Messrs. James Hill and Co. to the tune of 500 rupees and upwards. He provided himself with a portmanteau—and goods to put in it—a gold watch to tell him the time, and a chain to guard it; and the better to defend his newly acquired property, he invested in a revolver. All these articles were delivered to him, and he gave in return for them a bill on the Pay master of the aforesaid regiment. He might as well have drawn upon the pump at Aldgate. He proceeded from Mr. Hill's to another, Mr. Etier's where he purchased a musical box, which played ever so many tunes, and to grace his watch and chain, he purchased a diamond ring of considerable value. In addition to this, he did one bank, the Delhi, we believe, out of 500 Rs., and another out of a hundred. He told Mr. Hill that he was proceeding to join his regiment, but after remaining a day or two at Brown's Hotel, appears to have changed his mind, and shortly afterwards turned up in Benares, where he was wasting his substance in riotous living. At the hotel where he was residing, another gentleman (save the mark) happened to be putting up for a breathing space—(his lady, we understand, having levanted, he was in hot pursuit of her) who became so fascinated by the charms of our *quasi* military friend's manners and conversation, that he remained forgetful of the object of his search, until he was fairly stumped up." But our hero was fertile in expedients, and lavish in his offers of accommodation. He offerd to give the distressed husband an order on his "Allahabad agent, Mr. Hill" But how to get to Allahabad? That was provided for, also, by an advance of 28 rupees—and an order for seventy on Mr. Hill, which, with two rupees for exchange, amounted to a cold hundred, for which the blighted being drew a cheque on a Calcutta firm as little likely to honor it, as the Paymaster of the 42nd was Mr. Plowden's order. The cheque was presented here, but instead of being paid, it only excited suspicion, and a telegram to Dugshie elicited the information that there were no assets—that the individual had been at one time attached to the regiment, but that he left three months ago. The fraud was so glaring, and the amount so great, that affidavit was made to the circumstance. Captain Dennehey gave notice to all police officials, both up-country and down, and on Saturday evening intimation was received here, that Mr. Plowden had been apprehended in Calcutta, and was in durance vile, and that in all probability the greater part of the property would be recovered. We hope that an example will be made of this musical-box—watch—ring buying swindler, and that our townsmen will not be very heavy losers.—*Allahabad Observer, April 26.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—April 30th.

Parnell, Lieutenant A., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—April 30th.

Collings, Colonel, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, to Poona.
Castiles, Captain R. J., 4th Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Ward, Assistant Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, on duty, to Tanna.
Baigrie, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th April 1864.

1. It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for April 1864 will be issued to the Troops, &c. on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payments.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this Notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to the payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th May, the General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday the 9th, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps).

On Wednesday the 11th, H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot.

On Thursday the 12th, the Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Agencies

On Friday the 13th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B).

On Tuesday the 17th, the Ordnance Department.

On Thursday the 19th, the Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday the 23rd, the Byculla Schools and Roman Catholic Orphanage.

3. No Abstracts or Bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

4. No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M., on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month when the Cash Balance has to be sent into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th April.

Captain C. P. Barras, Cadre 29th Regiment N. I., is placed on general duty Bombay Garrison.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 26th April 1864:—

Captain G. M. Farquharson, 20th Regiment N. I.; Surgeon R. P. Lawerence, and Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor.

The following arrangements are made in the Medical Department:—

Staff Surgeon W. M. Skues, is appointed to the medical charge of the 109th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon E. Hardinge (attached to the A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery) to proceed to and assume medical charge of the Kurrachee Depot.

Assistant Surgeon James Watt, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, to assume medical charge of the A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. N. Davis (attached to H. M.'s 4th Foot) to proceed to Hyderabad and do duty with H. M.'s 95th Regiment.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Davis will proceed by rail and steamer at the public expence.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, April 23.)

The Governor General in council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert James Scott, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate, until further orders, as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

With reference to Government General Order No. 341 of the 15th instant, the following temporary appointments are made:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant H. D. E. W. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebaugh, Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, Doing-duty Officer, 10th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant A. R. Badcock, General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General of the 2nd Class, to complete the Establishment, until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Christison, M. D, to be Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon James Macnabb Cuningham, M. D, to be Surgeon.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major General J. MacDuff, C. B., of Her Majesty's Service, Commanding Oude Division, for 6 months, under the new Regulations.

Surgeon Arthur James Payne, M. D. and B. A., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowanecpore and Dullunda, for 15 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Aibert Dawson Phelps, of the 43rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, for 15 months, under the new Regulations.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
30	Hurkaru	Help	Mungaum Mar. 17.
May.			
1	Anne Roydin	Affleck	Calcutta Mar. 10.
	Jessie Coffin	Coffin	Calcutta Feb. 27.
	Sedbergh	Roberts	Liverpool Nov. 27.
	Clifton Belle	Bird	Liverpool Jan. 2.
	Sir Charles Napier	Belle	Liverpool Jan. 6.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat April 30.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat April 30.
	British Empire	Jones	Liverpool Dec. 20.
	Atalanta	Lostos	Singapore.
	Ningpo	Miners	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
30	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Porebunder.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Britania	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Palmerston	Wilson	Liverpool.
May.			
1	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Protector	Clarke	Liverpool.
	Regina	Brown	Calcutta.
	Mahomed Shaw	Freeman	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. H. M. Evans; Lieut. Brickley; and Mr. L. Perret.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *John Stuart*, from Liverpool.—On January 12th signalled the ship *City of Delhi*, in latitude 22-3 N., longitude 20-6 E., spoke the ship *Jasmi*, from Canton to Nants, 39 days out, in latitude 1-15 N., longitude 21-58 W., spoke the ship *Anni Feart*, from Liverpool to Calcutta in latitude 0-22 longitude 23-15 W., 57 days out, spoke the ship *Ignatio*, bound to the North, in latitude 24-21 S., longitude 26-15 W., spoke the ship *Lady Milton*, from London to Otago, in latitude 27-37 S., longitude 25-15 W., out 60 days, spoke the French barque *Braho*, from London to Masulipatam, in latitude 38-51 S., longitude 48-6 E., 70 days out. On March 8th spoke the barque *Springbok*, from London to Colombo, 108 days out, spoke the barque *Affiance*, in latitude 37-50 S., longitude 59-30 E. On 20th March spoke the ship *John Rennie*, in latitude 27-43 S., longitude 77-00 E. On 10th of April spoke the ship *Indian*, from Mauritius bound to Calcutta, in latitude 0-50 N., longitude 78-8 E., and on the same date spoke the ship *Richmond Hill*, from Bombay, in latitude 4-41 N., longitude 78-30 E., 12 days out.

Per Ship *Sir Charles Napier*, from Liverpool.—On 19th April spoke the ship *Challenge*, from Greenock to Bombay in latitude 8-6 N., longitude 71-33 East, 12 days out.

Steamer *Pioneer*, J. Woolly, bound to Surat, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.]
Ship *Gertrude*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Futel Musjed*, for Muscat.
Ship *Colonist*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Arrivals have again been large, Departures small, and there is still a large amount of tonnage overdue. Rates have consequently continued to decline, and although going ships command fair rates, yet the demand is very limited for the time of year, and what is to be done with the large amount of tonnage in port is causing much anxiety.

From Calcutta telegrams report the market as very quiet and rates again receding, but paying rates were offering for cargoes to Bombay and China, and this seems the only favourable outlet for tonnage, and seeing that it is impossible that employment can be found here for one half of the vessels now in port, it is difficult to account for so many vessels ready for loading still waiting here.

For Liverpool.—The market is dull and rates are lower. Ready vessels have been engaging cotton at £2. 15s. 0d., to £2. 17s. 6d., but for vessels not commenced to load offers to accept £2 5s. 0d. have not led to much business, and rates are likely to decline still lower unless many of the vessels ready to receive cargo go away seeking.

For London.—There is nothing doing. There is some enquiry for Seed tonnage; but the rate demanded entirely precludes business. Cotton has been shipped in small lots at £2-10-0 to £2-15-0.

For New York.—The *Martaban*, 781 tons, has been laid on the berth securing Seeds at £3-2-6, and Coffe and Measurment Goods at the same rate.

Calcutta.—The *Vittoria*, 898 tons, gets Rs. 22 for a voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, or Rs. 24 for Hongkong or Rs. 28 for Shanghae. Charterers paying port charges.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Not ready	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. offered—Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton.
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 30th April, 1864.

London.

Rowena—87 chests camphor, 93 cwt., Jairaz Munjee & Co.

Salamanca—87 bags coffee, 109 cwt., Withuldass Munguljee.

Liverpool.

Jason—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dossabhoy Ceerpall & Co.; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Bomanjee Ruttonjee & Sons.

Diadem—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurgovindass Pranjeevundass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., M. & B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Remjee Khatesey & Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt, Kessowjee Petombee; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Roper Price & Co.

Wm. Carvill—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund.

Algiers—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

Clarendon—500 bundles gall 250 cwt., Damoder Canjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—124 bales coir fibre, 217 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

East—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt., Moroomull Nundram; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nebraz Nootumdass.

Uncas—65 bales cotton, 227¼ cwt., Meerza Momud Bobamy.

Sam Mendal—208 bales cotton, 728 cwt., Kliutow Khimjee.

Concordia—60 cases vermillion, 186 cwt, 0 qr. 18 lbs., Canjee Bhimjee; 60 bales hemp, 210 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck & Co.; 60 bales wool, 195 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.: 21 bales cotton, 78¾ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Colonist—227 bales wool, 681 cwt., N. Appa; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Simoon—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., A. Bell & Co.; 60 bags castorseed 69 cwt., 0 qrs. 12 lbs., Framjee Sands & Co.

Montrose—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Priam—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Hurrechund Wethoba.

Marietta—500 bundles surseeseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Glenalva—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Sewchund Golabchund; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cullian Curumsy.

Marian Moore—300 bales cotton 1050 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Otago—53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Sudasive Martcen; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath; 500 bales cotto, 1750 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

City of Manchester—26 bales cotton, 88¼ cwt., Nuthoobhoy Dolutram.

Clasmerdon—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Etna—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jairaz Ramdass.

Havre.

Ceres—250 bags coffee, 312 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.; 154 bales cotton, 539 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 49 bales cotton, 159¼ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

950 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)

For Liverpool.

1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa. (c. l. April 8)
1261 Alsagar—Martrin, Young & Co.
1197 Aracana, Hatfield.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
686 City of Manchester—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Apr. 4)
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Chippewa—M. N. Melissa.
998 Diadem, Card—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 13)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—McIntyre Grey & Co. (c.l. Mar. 31)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes,—J. Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1057 Gladstone.—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C. (discharging.)
1045 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Cursetjee and Eduljee. (c. l. April 4)
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Apr. 6)
1061 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. April 4)
1036 Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Remale Scovell & Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
990 Montrose, McIntyre—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
110 North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownugaree.
1062 Ontario Vellacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
1338 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1097 Palmerston.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)

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641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1063 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
648 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama (c. l Mar. 11)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

881 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman.—Framjee Dubash.

FOR HAVRE.

865 Gertrude—Macinloe, Rogers & Co.
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

946 Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1188 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. l. April 4)
890 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
898 Scindia, Carr.
898 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.

FOR BASSADORE.

576 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.
899 Wurtemberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

MANGALORE.

569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
861 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1249 Arundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1180 Bells Isle, Babot.
1403 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee Sands & Co.
761 Calabar, Thomson.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
Darmstardter Bank, Siegner,—Huschke & Co.
1010 Diamond, Sang.
Euphemus, Profumo.
1179 Evelyn, Boag.—The Captain.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
461 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
877 Houghton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
Mahomed Shah—F. A. Freeman.
833 Media, Pearson,—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W.A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1227 Queen of Mercy, Atkins—Ewart Latham & Co.
164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—Cowasjee & Manockjee.
939 Sattara, Killick—Nixon & Co.
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1101 Shannon, Dunbar.—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
Splendido—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1227 Strongbow, Crombie,—Bombay Shipping & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1179 Shen Shah,—Gillham.—H. M. Sedick.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
731 St. Hilda, Logan.
Tempest, Caroline.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
1833 Wydia, Pearson—Cardwell Parsons & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—April 21, *Lightning*, Harris, from Hongkong 4th April, touched at Singapore 13th April; *Beau Monde*, Campbell, from Aden 19th January, touched at Akyab 11th April; *Ally*, Agles, from Bombay 12th January, touched at Mauritius 14th February, and Point de Galle 1st April; *City of Canton*, Hedderwick, from Glasgow 17th Dec.; *Northern Empire*, Newett, from Liverpool 25th Nov.; *Jessamine*, *Birman*, and *Annie Henderson*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¼
Madras	30 days' sight ...	98
China	60 Do. do. ...	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank......	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150		23 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	18pr. ct.pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	73 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	133 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	120	......	112 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank......	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	44 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ...... One whole Share comprising			Rs.45,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares... ...	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares......	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs.1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs.8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)......	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co......	250	......	200p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	...	} 95¼
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104¾ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	112¾ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each......	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes......	"	10
Spanish Dollars......	"	210
Carolus......	"	290
Mexican Dollars......	"	230
German Crowns......	"	214¼
Five-Franc Pieces......	"	222
Bar Silver......	"	105-8
Gold Leaf......	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)......	Rs.	570 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)......	"	600 to 610
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)......	"	600 to 615
New Oomrawuttee......	"	520 to 525
Old Dharwar Sawgined......	"	525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur......	"	510 to 515
New Veeraval......	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish......	"	510 to 515
New Porebunder......	"	510 to 515
New Accote......	"	580 to 585
New Mangalore......	"	530 to 535
New Hinghunghat......	"	625 to 630

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed(Black and White) ...... " 31 to 32.
" 33 to 34.
Niger...... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight......2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do......2s. 0¾d. "
Sight......2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do...... " 2-61 " "
Sight...... " 2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
" On Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH

UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.	
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
	ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.	

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight......... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts......... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ⅛ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ⅛ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... .... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL Two MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London &Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER...........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight............ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 o. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)......... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
" 4 " 2s. 1d.
" 3 " 2s. ¾d.
" 2 " 2s. ½d.
" 1 " 2s. ¼d.
" on Demand 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*egistered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight............ at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 1 d. "
3 " .... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 " .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............ ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેંકીંગ આશોશેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras and Hongkong at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ...Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold 20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 ... 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and 14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 28
Ditto ditto smaller 16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold 24
—— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 12
—————— do. round enclosed backs for double use 15
——————oval pattern 12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted 20
—————— plain 11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin... 30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and ... 35
—————— Shirt Studs do. set 18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants 40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls 32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl 16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and ... 26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

A CARD.—Both of our Distributing Sepoys having left our employment without notice, and having therefore no means of forwarding the Papers, &c. arrived by the Mail Steamer *Benares*, it will be considered a favour if all our Constituents residing outside the Town will send for them for this once; before the arrival of next Mail we will we trust be able to teach other Sepoys where to deliver Papers, &c. as heretofore.

WANTED.—Four Sepoys who are able to read and write any language. Wages Rs. 9 per month. None need apply who cannot produce a certificate from their last employer as to character, &c.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

To be published on the 1st May.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen......................	Rs.	3 8
Princess Arthur		2 8
Duke of Cambridge......................		2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe......................		2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein		2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon......................		2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 " " Madapollam.
1000 " " Jacconets.
700 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Twist, &c. &c.

A superior assortment of Albums of pretty design and unusual finish.

AT 1 P. M., on account of the concerned.

An English made light handsome Phaeton, double seated with Pole, Shaft, Lamps, &c.
A few Hhds. Brandy.
A few Hhds. Sherry.
An Invoice of E. Plated Cruet Frames, and Tea Service,
2 Cases French Felt Hats.
1 " Union Cloth.
7 " Fancy Tweed Cloth.
2 " Fancy Milton Cloth.
8 " Candies Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of this month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz.:—

Breakfast and Tea Sets, Glassware, Plated and Gold mounted Carriage Whips, samples of Buggy Lamps, &c., Alabaster and Chinese pattern Flower Vases, Oil Painting Pictures (Oval) in Gilt Frames, Parasols, three rich Persian Carpets, 17 by 7¼—16½ by 7—16¾ by 7 Size, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Coat Brushes, Locomotive Horses on Springs.

One large 6 Tune Music Box, with Drum and Bells, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT 8, GRANT BUILDINGS COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises Carved Furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Tables, Side Board, Camp Cot, Reclining and other Couches, Teapoys, Screens, Arms and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Wash hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Cupboards, Presses, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON," AS WELL AS THE GOODS CONTAINED IN IT.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Village of Ergull, near Versava, on the Island of Salsette, all the Wares, appertaining to the Electric Telegraph purchased on the 23rd December 1863, by Memon Abba Thara, at an Auction Sale as the highest bidder, and contained in the wreck of the late Ship *James Pilkington*, now lying in the creek at Versava. The Wares will be sold, as follows (by order of the Shareholders and on account and at the risk of the said Abba Thara):—

3,500 Telegraph Posts, or Long Pillars, made of Iron.
3,700 Telegraph Sockets, or Cast Iron Pipes, to be placed under ground.
700 Logs of Wood.

A quantity of Brackets, in separate numbers, as well as in cases.

A quantity of Iron Caps.

A quantity of Insulators.

All the above Wares to be put up for Auction without reserve.

Also, on account of the Shareholders, the wreck of ship *James Pilkington*, as it now lies in the Creek at Versava, together with the property belonging to it, such as Prows, Spars, Masts, Riggings, Iron Work, Wood Work, Planks, &c. Will be sold by Public Auction at the same Village new Iron Wares, and Diving Apparatus.

TERMS OF SALE.—Value in Cash to be received from the purchasers as the Lots are knocked down, which are to be delivered over at the same time, and Lots remaining undelivered will not be afterwards accounted or answered for.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new "Multum in Parvo" extra Broad Waggonette; will hold eight or more people; has curtains, and Seats which can be removed at pleasure for Carrying Kit, for sleeping or for invalids. Built expressly to order with highly seasoned Ash Wheels, and Pole; varnished with Mahogany body, to save painting; for use at outstations and up country roads where repairs cannot be effected. Makers "Pearce and Countze," 103 Long Acre. Recommended to Families, Sportsmen, and Travellers.

One powerful Grey Arab Horse, with light English-built Dennet and plated mounted Harness, complete.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.

1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c., made expressly to order.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
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30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
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